

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO. 36

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1935

TWELVE PAGES

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

"National Govt." Faced With Break Up!

Will Lloyd George Rescue It?

Unemployment Crisis & Tory Betrayal

WAR CRY AGAINST LABOUR

LONDON, Feb. 11. Fortunes of the National Government have been seriously impaired by the events of the last week.

Parliamentary circles are buzzing with reports of what the coming week will produce. Ministers admit that the break-down in the Unemployment Assistance Machinery presented the opposition with a first-class fighting issue wherein hitherto they have been palpably deficient.

Tories Back Out?

Discontent has accentuated the rebel movement in the Conservative Party among whom critics of unemployment payments are at least as numerous as among the Socialists. Many observers, sympathetic to the Government, fear that its stability is seriously threatened and say that the Conservative Party are out of hand. They are willing to support the Indian policy but suffer from the feeling that the party had been devitalised.

L. G. For Cabinet

Some insist that Mr. Lloyd George should be invited to join the Cabinet and others urge Mr. Neville Chamberlain should be invited to reconcile the conflicting factions. There is a loud chorus of demands that Cabinet reconstruction cannot be delayed till the autumn, but must be undertaken immediately in order to counteract the Socialist advantage gained last week and provide a rousing appeal to the country.

As regards the rumours of impending changes in the Government, the situation is not quite clear. For example, the talk of Mr. Lloyd George joining the Cabinet must be considered in conjunction with the fact that he could only do so through a much greater fissure than would be provided by the dropping of one or two Ministers. Therefore Mr. Lloyd George's admission seems remote with the present leadership and personnel of the

Government. What is regarded as more likely is the current unsettling that may start a small crack in the reconstruction whereof the ultimate limits cannot at present be foreseen. Undoubtedly there is active discontent in the Ministerial backbenches, but Mr. Baldwin still leads the Party and his appeal for party loyalty against the enemy may, as hitherto, instantly restore the wavering ranks.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER AND TRADE FACT.

LONDON, Feb. 11. The meeting of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce confirmed the resolution adopted by the India section regretting the absence from the Indo-British supplementary trade agreement reduced rates of import duty on British textile goods and yarns and trusting that reduction may be achieved very soon. Lancashire interests are continuing to support projects such as the increased consumption of Indian cotton and equal access to Empire markets for Indian goods and since this policy of reciprocity in trade matters can only survive if there are contributions from both sides, the section hopes that a more tangible proof of Indian goodwill than the agreement entails will be forthcoming at an early date.—Reuter's Extra, Special.

DACOITS RAID SIND VILLAGE

One Killed And Two Injured In Fatal Encounter

KARACHI, Feb. 11.

The report of an encounter between dacoits and villagers resulting in one killed and two injured has been received from Dadu district. It is stated that the dacoits, who were armed with guns and other deadly weapons raided the village of Kazi and on the villagers offering resistance the dacoits are alleged to have opened fire on the villagers, killing one and injuring two others. The dacoits made good their escape with property valued at Rs. 7,000 before the police could arrive.—A. P.

OVERTURE FOR NEGOTIATIONS

German Reply On London Talks Expected On Thursday

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, Feb. 11. The German reply in regard to the Anglo-French talks in London last week, expected to be available on Thursday, is believed to be general in terms embodying an overture to negotiations rather than a statement of the German standpoint.

"DOWN WITH ABYSSINIA"

Demonstrations Of Students And Unemployed In Milan Streets

ROME, Feb. 11.

Two divisions of the army have been mobilised between February 5 and February 11, according to an official communiqué.

All belonging to 1911 class who finished their training two years ago have also been called up. It is understood, troops are being centred at Bari, Florence. This development follows the recrudescence trouble in Abyssinia which has aroused indignation in Italy. A large procession of students and unemployed marched through the Milan streets on Saturday shouting "Down with Abyssinia, hail Duce." They waved national flags and shouted war cries. The demonstration was orderly and the police didn't interfere.

Official circles deny that any troops had been sent or being sent for the purpose of any action in Abyssinia but admitted the movements of troops and armaments made recently from Italy to Eritrea Somaliland for replacement purposes.—Reuter.

KIMBERLEY

OVERJOYED
Diamond Digging Will Commence On March 4

(Special Cable)

KIMBERLEY, Feb. 11. The town is overjoyed at the surprise announcement by the Chairman of the De Beers Consolidated Mines that Diamond digging operations which were suspended three years ago in consequence with the depressed state of the world diamond market, would be resumed on March 4.

The Chairman's statement was received with prolonged cheers at the lunch in honour of the Imperial Press Conference. He said that the pulsator to which diamonds adhere and which was

ASSEMBLY VOTE DOES NOT MATTER!

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare replying to Mr. S. S. Hammersley said that the validity of the letters forming part of the Indo-British Trade Agreement was unaffected in any way by the recent vote of the Legislative Assembly.—Reuter.

OUTSIDE HIS DUTIES

Hoare Turns Down Suggestion Of Broadcasting Of Indian Opinion

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the House of Commons, Miss Eleanor Rathbone asked Sir Samuel Hoare to arrange for relaying to Britain the series of broadcast talks on the subject of India by representative leaders of Indian opinion. Sir Samuel replied "It is a matter for the B.B.C. I regret I am unable to act on the suggestion."

Replying to further questions from Miss Rathbone and Mr. Holford Knight urging him to make suggestions to the B.B.C. Sir Samuel said "I hesitate to make the suggestion. That is outside my official duties, but I will keep the suggestion in mind in case an opportunity should arise."—Reuter.

started by the wife of the chairman of the Conference would continue to be kept going. The district suffered great hardships during the suspension of work. It is hoped that resumption of digging will commence early.

SANGLI MILL CLOSES DOOR

Citizens Committee To Negotiate On Wage-Dispute

SANGLI, Feb. 11.

The Sangli Gajanan Mill workers resumed strike this morning. A public meeting of the workers was held in the Bapubhai Park, when several labour leaders addressed the gathering. A branch of the Girmi Kamgar Union was formed at this meeting and a committee of seven prominent citizens formed to enter into negotiations with the mill authorities for settlement of the wage cut dispute. This evening nearly all the workers, about 800, joined the Union and decided to abide by the decisions of the committee. The mill is completely closed.—A. P.

IF LABOUR AMENDMENT IS DEFEATED

India Bill Will Pass Second Reading

LONDON, Feb. 11.

When the second reading of the India Bill was resumed in the House of Commons, Mr. O'Neill asked the Speaker whether, if the Labour amendment was defeated, the Standing Orders would compel the Speaker to declare that the Bill be read the second time without further division.

The Speaker replied in the affirmative.

The point of Mr. O'Neill's enquiry was that the Conservative opponents of the Bill had not intended to vote with Labour for the rejection of the Bill, but to vote against the second reading.

The Speaker's ruling means that there will only be one division on the Labour amendment and, if that is defeated, there will be no division on the second reading which will be declared carried automatically.—Reuter.

Speaker Prepared For Direct

Censure Vote SIR M. YAKUB'S MOTION RULED OUT

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, memories of the three days' battle over the J.P.C. Report were revived by a rude attack on the President, Sir Abdur Rahim, by no other than its ex-speaker Sir Mahomed Yakub. Except Bhai Parmanand, who had some grievances of his own and who sat just close to Sir Mahomed Yakub, in the contemplated motion of censure the House generally disavowed this procedure. This found expression in the cheers that greeted Sir Abdur Rahim's ruling against the motion on the authority of Parliamentary procedure and his preference for a straight vote of no-confidence.

GAUBA FEELS SORE
Mr. K. L. Gauba appears to feel sore that the adjournment motion over the Indo-British Trade Agreement which got him all the publicity at the threshold of his political career was after all of no real benefit to the country. He, therefore, threatened another assault over the Government's failure to give effect to the Assembly's wishes.

MOTION RULED OUT
The Government's objection to this interminable process of discussing the same thing over and over again, which is against all

rules prevailed with the Chair and nothing more was heard to-day.

But I learn that Sir Joseph Bhore will have to face the Assembly when the questions of Mr. Satyamurti are down on the agenda, both on this and on the Indo-Burma Trade Agreement.

BEFRIENDING MASSES

The day's normal proceedings were over South Indian Rice which is being crushed by "the broken rice" imported from Siam and Indo-China. The resolution which raised the question was of the Congress Party which did its best to prove itself the friend of the masses.

The debate gave Prof. N. G. Ranga, hitherto known as the incurable interrupter, a chance to make his name as a fluent speaker. He aimed at his points well.

His colleague from Coimbatore Mr. Avanashalingam Chetty, the youngest member of the House, distinguished himself for the sheer flow of sentences containing the same thought.

It was not until the Raja of Kollegal intervened with severe criticism of the Government for dilatory tactics over the resolution in spite of repeated assurances, that the House realised that

South India feels the position most severely.

FACILE ASSURANCE

Mr. Bajpai who sat hidden behind a heap of files rose with another facile assurance that "this House may not have to wait long to hear the Government's decision."

This had some effect on the irritated benches and the Government's own decisions not to oppose the resolution enabled it to be carried.

REMOVAL OF DISQUALIFICATIONS

Similarly the House carried without division a resolution, again by the Congress Party, urging the removal of disqualification of Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra of Jubbulpore and Mr. Ashrafuddin of Comilla from standing as candidates because of their previous political sentences which have been condoned by the Government in the case of 18 others. But Sir Henry Craik's speech on this resolution was so inaudible in parts that it led to a different impression and consequently to interpretations. Mr. Satyamurti did well in appealing to the President to see that Sir Henry Craik improved his voice.

The House would have adjourned immediately to attend a Tea Party in honour of Nawab Muzaffar Khan who has been appointed Revenue Member in the Punjab despite the Congress Party's Boycott of this function, but Dr. Ziauddin had some of his own pet theories on taxation with which he startled Sir James Grigg.

Extremes Meet In House Of Commons

Die-Hards Will Walk In Opposition Lobby On India Bill

INSKIP INTERPRETS HOARE

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The Conservative Opponents of the India Bill are voting in the same lobby with the Opposition Labour members in to-night's division.

It is expected that Mr. Churchill will explain the position during his speech later in the evening.

Sir Henry Pagecroft says that in intention he and his friends will be voting against the second reading and not actually for the Labour amendment.

The necessity for ascertaining the precise meaning which Government attached to the "highly ambiguous phrase Dominion status" was urged by Mr. Emmott continuing his speech on the India Debate in the House of Commons. He said that he wished to ask the Attorney-General three questions:

First, whether India's constitutional status as contemplated in Sir Samuel Hoare's statement was to be determined by the Statute of Westminster; secondly, would India have the right to secede;

Thirdly, would the Indian Legislature have the right now or in the future to pass legislation repugnant to Acts of the Imperial Parliament.

CHALLENGE TO LABOUR
Sir Thomas Inskip who made it clear that he would deal with the question of Dominion Status during the speech, expressed gratification at the outset that the policy of inviting Indians to summon a Constituent Assembly for the purpose of devising their own constitution no longer appeared to be the official Labour policy. He said that no body who studied the facts as had Major Attlee and Mr. Cocks, could subscribe to such a policy. It was therefore, not surprising that Sir Samuel Hoare's declaration with regard to Government's intentions had been generally accepted as making plain what Government's intentions were. He said that Mr. Grenfell, for the Labour Opposition, had agreed that Government stood firmly by the pledge in the 1919 Preamble and the Viceroy's declaration of 1929, Sir Thomas continued that the words which Sir Samuel Hoare used had behind them not merely the assent of Government, but were their considered judgment in the unanimous opinion of the House that Government were right in maintaining the spirit of the declaration contained in the Preamble and right in their adherence to that declaration.

DOMINION STATUS

Sir Thomas Inskip then turned to the question of Dominion Status and said that he thought that he was justified in saying that Sir Samuel Hoare's declaration with regard to Government's intentions had been generally accepted as making plain what Government's intentions were. He said that Mr. Grenfell, for the Labour Opposition, had agreed that Government stood firmly by the pledge in the 1919 Preamble and the Viceroy's declaration of 1929, Sir Thomas continued that the words which Sir Samuel Hoare used had behind them not merely the assent of Government, but were their considered judgment in the unanimous opinion of the House that Government were right in maintaining the spirit of the declaration contained in the Preamble and right in their adherence to that declaration.

IT'S THEIR LOOK OUT!

Sir Thomas Inskip referred to Mr. Grenfell's wish to see the standard of living of Indians brought to the British level as soon as possible and said that a magician's wand might achieve this, but nothing else could, except the efforts of the Indian people themselves. British administrators and engineers had paved the way and education had been provided for the people of India. What was now needed was a contribution which could be made by India alone. He could see nothing that would more effectively quicken the pace of these reforms than a sense of power and responsibility.

GOVT'S TASK

Sir Thomas Inskip declared that our task was largely to attract into the Legislature and Ministries men who would be satisfied by the ambition that these new reforms would offer. He thought that the new hope was justified by the improvement in the lot of untouchables, whose position might become one of the dominating questions of Indian politics. He opined that the untouchables had everything to gain from Bill. He proceeded to refer of the transfer of Law and Order and pointed out that the

CONFUSION OF THOUGHT.

Sir Thomas continued that he had been contended that Government's declaration which Sir Samuel Hoare made on February 2 was satisfactory as far as it went. (Continued on page 10).

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The 'Bombay Chronicle,' Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

3. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Competent Motor-Mechanic, Gujarati Accountant, Shipping Clerk, Lady Doctor L. C. P. S., M.B.B.S., B.P.N.A. Nurses required immediately. Apply Royal Service Agency 369-71, 3rd floor, Hornby Road, Nanabhai Lane Corner, Fort. (3659).

Wanted Urgently Newly Passed L.C.P.S. or M.B.B.S. Lady Doctors. Apply personally Asiatic Service Bureau, Fourth Floor, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road. (3654)

Wanted Junior Cashier. Pay Rs. 50 with prospects. Those able give cash deposit 500. Apply "Agent" Post Box 359, Bombay. (3650).

Wanted a rapid and accurate shorthand typist Madras preferred, time from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. Salary Rs. 40 to begin with, apply Post Box No. 3052, Bombay 3. (3630).

Wanted for the Bhatia General Hospital, Bombay a fully trained Hindoo B.P.N.A. Nurse. Apply immediately to the Hon. Secretary. (3636).

Wanted salesmen for our Darjeeling Tea. Salary 50-150. No cash security. Apply to Kailash Tea Co. 59, Sovabazar, Calcutta. (3596).

Wanted—Candidates, Free training Allowance and employment terms. For rules and form apply remitting Re. 1 to—The Superintendent, Railway Training School, Jama Masjid, Delhi. (3645).

Wanted a really First Class Excellent and Clean Cook (Mistry) for vegetarian food to be prepared in European style, preferable if can make bread and pastry as well. Make will be supplied, apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials, lowest salary required, to the household secretary, to Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, The Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (9620).

Wanted—Lino-Operators, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle".

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering. Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

42. SECONDHAND WANTED.

Wanted—Secondhand or new Oil expellers, Filters, Seedcrushers, Steamengines and Boilers. Shanker Moulding Works, Bareilly. (3631).

50. PATENT MEDICINES.

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menstrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-8-0 per bottle. Stockist—P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepary, Madras (3629).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Cambridge Senior — Guarantee course ensures success. Fees refunded on failure. Last date for July examination 15th February. English Prize-winners ex-demonstrators, ex-lecturers on staff. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted Loan Rupees 10,000 secured or unsecured immediately. Sound concern. Liberal Terms. No brokers. Apply stating particulars.—Box No. 3655 "Bombay Chronicle".

For Ideal Small-Loan-Facilities Against Securities, Consult—The Dwarakabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3595).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition for Poona Camp and City. Apply for terms to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar Broach Baroda
Borivil Bhusaval Dahod
Deolali Dhond Daman
Dhanu Road Golev. Karjat
Kasara Lonavla Manmad
Matheran Nerai Navsari
Nasik Sholapur Virar
Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gualior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best in fluence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Comprehensive Tour of Europe 81 days Several important Cities Rs. 2,250. Particulars from Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay. (3652).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion.
1st Insertion		Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion		Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion		Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions		Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 1155 in respect of Five Ordinary shares No. 159711/715 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Janaram Jugunnath Chodhry, has been lost, mislaid or DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1 within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof. Dated 12th Feb. 1935. 3658

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

GINNING FACTORY AT DHULIA. FACTORY of 60 Gins in good working order prominently situated consisting of 300 H. P. compound steam engine (new) of Marshall & Sons, 50 H. P. Oil Engine, Babcock Wilcox, Tubular Boiler, Dynamos, Godowns, Storehouses, Office and residential buildings, wells and open spaces.

For Particulars apply to: P. H. MANOHAR, Liquidator, Solicitor, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay. 9627

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SONI AMRATLAL DULABHIDAS has contracted to sell to our client the under-mentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived. THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate in the District of Bombay and known as the "Bombay Chronicle" house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 79-3/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector's Laughton's Survey No. 5623 New No. 9729, Collector's last Rent Roll No. 9720, Collector's Rent Roll No. 4275, Old Survey No. 2/164 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 4028 of Bhuleswar Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the West by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Peerbhai Summar and or towards the North by the property of Balakrishna Mangalrao Mhatre and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7681 and Old Street No. 266 and New Street No. 32. Dated this 18th day of February, 1935.

DAMANIA & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.

Public Notices

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.

SANDALWOOD TENDER NOTICE.

Mercara, the 6th February, 1935. TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of 23½ tons of Roots (1st, 2nd and 3rd class) lying in the Fraserpet Sandal Koti. Tenders should reach this Office on or before 28th February, 1935, by 2 P.M.

For further particulars apply to the Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, Mercara 9625.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF FLOWER PLANTS, LAWN ROLLER, ETC. Sale on WEDNESDAY, 13-2-35 at 8-0 A.M. (S.T.) at Claremont, Winter Road, Malabar Hill of Palms, Ferns, Chrysanthemums etc. and Land Roller. Property of Messrs. Graham Trading Co. Ltd. Private offers will be received CRAWFORD & CO..

GANDHI & Co.

Tel. No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER, G.I.P. RLY.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from G. I. P. Rly. Bombay and in accordance with Sections 55 & 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th day of February 1935, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at G. I. P. Ry. Wadi Bunder, Unclaimed Goods office, the following unclaimed goods including:—

Cotton seed, toor, linseed, hirma, rice, ground nuts seeds, brooms, gunny, machinery, dry batteries, wooden stand, iron casks, writing slates, yellow earth, dry fruits, angle bars, soap, bangles, shoes, glass chimneys, steel bonet, til caps, ghee, iron handles, match wood, medicine, electric appliances, luggage, lime, wooden looms, grinding stones, sirkee, rubber tyres, empty baskets, caps, methylated spirit, matches, reeds, butter, durries, C. P. Goods, tea, beheda, locks, bangle stones, hardware cooking utensils, and condemned tarpaulins etc., etc.

Terms:—50 Per Cent Deposit or full amount. Balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on or before 9th March, 1935.

GANDHI & CO.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR

Local, Rs. 20-0 .. Rs. 25-0

SIX MONTHS

Rs. 11-0 .. Rs. 13-0

THREE MONTHS

Rs. 6-0 .. Rs. 7-0

ONE MONTH

Rs. 2-4 .. Rs. 2-8

Subscription To Foreign Countries

Rs. 45 per Year.

Rs. 25 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION

SINGLE COPY

2 Annas.

YEARLY

Local, Rs. 6-0 .. Rs. 7-0

HALF-YEARLY

Rs. 3-8 .. Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN

YEARLY .. Rs. 15

HALF-YEARLY .. Rs. 8

Payment Strictly in Advance

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

Cannot Overtake By Going On Extreme Wrong Side

Bandra Magistrate Defines Driving Rule In Case Against Motorist

BANDRA, Feb. 9. Some important observations about the duties and responsibilities of motorists were made on Saturday by Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni, First Class City Magistrate of Bandra, when he convicted Mr. J. W. Malone of rash and negligent driving and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 201 in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution case was that the accused while returning to Bandra from Bombay on the night of October 8 last, tried to overtake a motor-car on Turner Road in the third row. It appears that there was not sufficient room and his car dashed violently against a culvert on the extreme right of the road. The impact was so great that the whole wall of the culvert was hurled down into the drain below. The car which was badly damaged, is alleged to have proceeded about 50 ft. ahead in a zig-zag manner and ultimately stood at right angle to the road.

ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY The magistrate after reviewing the evidence at great length found the accused guilty. He estimated that he must have been travelling at nothing short of 40 to 45 miles an hour while the speed limit within the municipal limits of Bandra is 20 miles an hour.

The magistrate then continued: "There are certain hints given for the guidance of persons holding a motor driving license. They are in the body of the license itself. Hint No. 2 clearly states: 'Do not overtake in the third row.' The accused's car being heavily and fairly big he ought not to have on that very account made that hazard."

"The provision as to passing other vehicles going in the same direction on the right cannot be

stretched to an absurdity so as to entitle a driver to do so even when there is not sufficient space and there is likelihood of an accident or collision. A vehicle cannot have such a right to overtake on going to the extreme wrong side under the circumstances laid bare in this case."

JUDGING EVIDENCE "Direct evidence of witnesses in respect of motor vehicles cases cannot be expected with so much accuracy as to the distance and speed and the positions of the vehicles at particular times. The version of every witness would naturally depend upon his power of observation, memory and intelligence. By applying this standard I have judged the evidence in this case."

"The last part of defence counsel's argument was that the accused tried to save the situation under the circumstances, by swerving to his right and hence the accident. 'He, therefore, at the most can be said to have erred in his judgment,' said counsel. The reply to this is that the accused knowingly and rashly took upon himself the risk of rushing through a risky position and when he had courted that precarious position which a reasonable man would not court under the circumstances, the accused is stopped from saying that he did all that was possible under the circumstances."

"The question or error of judgment therefore, does not arise. Judgment must be of a prudent man and it must not have been tainted by thoughtless, overhasty or rash and negligent act as is found in this case."

Out of the fine, if recovered Rs. 20 were to be given to the Municipality by way of compensation. Sergeant Thorner, of the Bandra police, investigated the case.

MATCH COMPANY MANAGER'S VERSION

Report Of Eviction Notices On Strikers Denied

Mr. S. Sundgren, Joint General Manager, Western India Match Company, Limited, has issued a statement explaining the situation created by the strike of workmen in the company's factory at Ambarnath. In the course of the statement, he denies the report that eviction notices had been served on the workmen on strike. Mr. Sundgren says: "The only two notices so far served on the workmen, both dated February 7, run thus:—

1. "The services of workers who have been absent from work at the Ambarnath factory without the consent of the management are hereby terminated with immediate effect."

2. "It is hereby notified that the company has decided to engage new workmen. Whereas applications from old workmen will be considered, it must be clearly understood that the company can only re-engage workmen whose posts have not already been filled."

Discussion With Workers.

"The workmen are to resume work at daily rates and piece-rates in force when the strike broke out. The factory manager will then invite representative of the workmen from every department for a thorough discussion as to the conditions and pay for all workmen concerned. If any difference cannot be settled between the factory manager and the operatives of any department, the matter may be referred to a third party, such as a senior Government official. The workers must on no account give up work unless the official concerned has given his award. The official's award will be binding on both parties."

"It is regretted that the workmen decided not to resume work on these conditions, and that the company has, in consequence, had to resort to engaging new labour."

TWO CHANGES IN BOMBAY TEAM

Vajifdar And F. Kapadia Chosen For Next Match

(From Our Cricket Correspondent) Two changes have been made in the Bombay team which will play against Maharashtra in the Deccan Gymkhana ground on February 15, 17, and 18. The local team will leave Bombay on Thursday, February 15. G. Richards who has been ill, will be first reserve. H. J. Vajifdar and F. E. Kapadia replacing Contractor and Gal. The teams are as follows:—

BOMBAY
L. P. Jai (Capt.); H. J. Vajifdar, P. A. D'Avone, D. D. Hindiekar, D. S. Talpade, V. M. Merchant, F. E. Kapadia, D. Havewalla, R. R. Wadkar, P. J. Chury and A. Baporia. Reserves: G. Richards, H. Contractor and K. N. Divekar.

MAHARASHTRA.
Prof. D. B. Deodhar, N. D. Nagarkar, R. B. Nimbalikar, K. M. Madhavan, V. S. Hazare, A. S. Inani, A. D. Khot, M. M. Naidoo, Dr. T. H. Tulpule, Suleman Jafer, B. J. Mohoni.

Reserves:—
Mohomad Ayub, Dinshaw Doctor, Mahipatras Indulkar. Umpires:—Messrs. S. R. Davar and Dr. S. E. Bhorgey.

Cosmopolitan Ambulance Examination

The following gentlemen are declared successful in the Examination conducted by the above Centre of St. John Ambulance Association.

First-Aid:—Shashishekhar K. Vedak, Madhusudan R. Vaidya, Tukaram N. Rane and Dattatraya S. Kale. Master Vedak gets "P. S. Rane Memorial" Medal.
Home-Nursing:—Shripad P. Rane, Madhavrao Narayan Trilokekar, and Anant Hari Saitavadekar.
Home-Nursing Pendant:—Sundarrao Narayan Talpade.

The company is of the opinion that the appointment of a senior official of Government as arbitrator provides full guarantee for the interests of the workmen being fully secured.

"The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Mr. S. R. Deshpande, who has taken great interest in the position at Ambarnath and acted as negotiator between the company and the workmen, has promised to act as umpire and this has been duly made known to the workmen."

CALLENDERS' "VERIBEST" ROOFING

has not been reduced in quality in order to compete in price with the many roofing felts that have been put on the market since its invention, which made flat roofs possible.

IT IS DEFENDABLE AND, WHEN LAID WITH CALLENDERS' MASTIC BY OUR EXPERTS GIVES THE MAXIMUM ROOF PROTECTION OBTAINABLE.

Sole Agents:—William Jacks & Co., P. O. Box 335, BOMBAY.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2 Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions No. 1, V. P. As. 4. Send a copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing, letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JYOTISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

MARRIED! Here is Absolute Protection



Safe, Certain and effective Contraceptive preparation

Demand Cellophane box packing and Malgham Bros. autographed signature on every box for the genuine product.

Sole Agents:—MALGHAM BROS., FORT, BOMBAY.

Neem TOOTH PASTE



CALCUTTA CHEMICAL CALCUTTA

Bombay Branch: PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY 2.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arriva	Departure
Osaka Maru	24th Jan.	6th Feb.
Shimonoseki	24th " "	12th " "
Yokohama	29th " "	20th " "
Yokohama	12th Feb.	23rd " "
Celebes	20th " "	7th Mar.
Alaska	22nd " "	30th " "
Havana	11th Mar.	21st " "

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD., (Incorporated in Japan.) Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: "SHOSHEN".



Nights of TORTURE unnecessary...

Kill mosquitoes with FLIT

The tantalizing hum of a mosquito is the signal for a night of torture. But why suffer needlessly? FLIT will kill these pests. Don't expect the same results from weak substitutes. Be sure you get FLIT—refuse all imitations. FLIT spray does not stain. Insist on the yellow tin with the soldier and black band.



Sole Distributors—
Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, BOMBAY.

For headache, toothache, colds, fever etc.



Acts like a charm!
Anna a packet everywhere

Castophene Mfg. Co., P. O. Box, 2187, Bombay, 2.



BRYTOL METAL POLISH LIQUID & PASTE

REPLACES A
LONG FELT WANT

Brightens all Metal Wares.

LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
CALCUTTA

Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES.

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.



The Hon. Sir S. Bhutto opened the Handicraft and Sewing Clothes exhibition at the Gilder Tank School on Saturday evening.

KAMATIPURA AFFRAY

Victim's Body Taken In
Procession By
Admirers

The death under tragic circumstances of David Abraham, a landlord and contractor, who was the victim of a brutal stabbing affray on Friday night in Fors Road, has caused a great sensation in Kamatipura and Nagpada. On Sunday evening thousands of people, who reside in Kamatipura where the deceased was held in great esteem went to the morgue to follow the funeral procession. They were disappointed when told that the body could not be delivered for burial until the inquest was held.

They then thronged round the Nagpada Police Station for a long time, seeking the intervention of the police. Men and women of the labouring classes who reside in Kamatipura, were out in great numbers and traffic along New Nagpada Road was greatly obstructed.

David Abraham was very popular with his tenants in connection with whose welfare he met his death.

His death has caused great bitterness against the 'mavallis' who infest the locality and are a menace to the respectable residents of the locality.

At the inquest proceedings on Monday morning a doubt was raised as to whether the deceased was a Hindu or a Jew. The son and wife deposed that he was a Hindu.

Deceased met his death, it is said, while intervening to protect some of his tenants from harassment by 'mavallis'.

Thousands of Hindus, most of them belonging to the Depressed Classes, and others thronged before the Coroner's Court on Monday morning to take over the body of David Abraham alias Devidas (40). Dr. Ambedkar was also present. The body was taken to the cemetery in a huge procession. Leaflets characterising the deceased as leader of the Depressed Classes were distributed throughout the city.

David Abraham had been removed to J. J. Hospital on Saturday for treatment of stab wounds and died on Sunday evening.

In his dying deposition, he is understood to have given his name as David Abraham.

An inquiry was held on Sunday to ascertain whether he was a Christian.

Kasim Devidas and Tara Bai, the son and wife of the deceased, deposed that he was a Hindu. Another Mahomedan witness stated that the deceased built a temple of 'God Datta' at Kamatipura and on a slab on that temple, his name was inscribed as Devidas Buva.

It may be recalled that the deceased was stabbed by two Muslims in Kamatipura on Saturday.

The inquest was adjourned to 20th February.

THEFT OF VALUABLE ORNAMENTS

Haria Preina and Mala Mawa, suspected to be involved in a theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 1,439, were arrested by the De Lisle Road Police on Monday.

A search of their room is said to have resulted in the recovery of Rs. 420.

The Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, remanded them on Monday to police custody till Feb. 25.

TIRED OF LIFE

Woman Jumps From Window
After Amputation
Of Leg For T. B.

That her death was due to her jumping from a window of her room on the first floor in a building on Falkland Road was the verdict recorded by the Coroner yesterday at an inquest held over Vimala Bai (35).

The brother of the woman deposed that the deceased had been suffering from consumption for some time past and that her leg had also been amputated for T. B. She used to say that she was tired of her life.

On Friday night the deceased had gone to bed along with others, but the next morning she was found missing. Just then a police constable called and told them she was lying on the road in an unconscious state.

She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died at 1 p.m. on Saturday.

DESECRATION OF TOMB STONES

The Bholwada Police arrested on Sunday night Yashabai Mahomed Hussein on a charge of loitering about in the vicinity of the Sewri Cemetery.

Three cases of desecration of tomb-stones have recently been reported from the Cemetery.

At the time of arrest, the accused is alleged to have closely examined two tomb-stones in the 'Church of England' section of the grave-yard.

The Presidency Magistrate Dadar Court remanded him in custody till Feb. 18 pending enquiries.

GAMBLING RAIDS IN DE LISLE RD. SECTION

In a gambling raid carried out by the De Lisle Road Police on Saturday night on a B. D. D. Chawl, Parbati Narayan and seven others were arrested.

The Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, enlarged them on bail till Feb. 12.

In another raid carried out in the same section, Vishnu Tukaram and four others were arrested on Saturday night.

They were bailed out at the Dadar Court on Monday till Feb. 22.

TRAM CAR AND LORRY IN COLLISION

A slight motor and tram collision took place near Noorbaug at Mazagaon at 1 p.m. on Monday resulting in minor injury to a worker sitting in the lorry and damages both to the lorry and the tram car.

It appears that a tram car from Mazagaon going towards J. J. Hospital was turning the curve near Noorbaug when a lorry going in the opposite direction suddenly swerved to the right and collided with the moving tram car.

As a result of the collision both the vehicles were damaged and one of the broken glasses hit the face of a worker who was sitting in the lorry and injured him.

ALLEGED STABBING

Jaganath Dhondli, who had been arrested on a charge of assault was ordered by Mr. P. L. Thakkar Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon to be remanded to custody till 18th Feb.

On Saturday midnight, he went to the residence of Mahadeo, a mill hand, and is alleged to have stabbed him without any provocation whatsoever and then absconded.

MAKING GOOD CITIZENS OF BAD BOYS

Sassoon Reformatory Does
Valuable Social
Work

Self-sufficiency and the creation of an atmosphere of trust and homeliness are writ large in the methods and curricula of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay. Associated Press was told in the course of an interview.

The large, spacious grounds of the Reformatory that are bounded by a high brick wall and shut off from the rest of the world by a huge barred gate, hold a very interesting community of human beings which is the nearest thing to the Socialist State in this part of the world.

CEASELESS TOIL

Roomy offices a thoroughly bustling dispensary, a school with four or five classes, a hostel with senior and junior dormitories, a blacksmith's workshop, a carpentry department with wood and cane-work sections, a tailoring shop, a clean kitchen and a swimming-bath—these are the buildings, in and out of which a buzzing hive of khaki-clad urchins toil the live-long day in expiation of crimes committed and in search of reformed character.

Neither servants nor labourers are employed. Young boys between the ages of 8 and 16 do men's work from morning to night.

They cook, garden, sew, drag hand-carts filled with mud and stones, produce iron bedsteads and cradles and make cane and wooden chairs, benches, tables and a variety of other knock-knacks—and also find time for the daily grind at the desk in the school-room where primary vernacular education is forced into unwilling heads.

All the articles made are either consumed or sold and it is interesting to note that the total of work made for customers and vegetable produced for boys' consumption and sold to outsiders is Rs. 9,501.

NOT CRIMINAL TYPES

Most of the inmates are sent there straight from the juvenile courts but hardly any are criminal types. 95 per cent of them make good citizens in after life. The majority of them are either destitute or children who have been led astray for want of proper home control. It is significant that according to the report out of a total of 388 boys in the institution during the year ending 31st March 1934, 209 were there for being in possession of stolen property.

Military discipline is maintained within the prison walls. If there are no servants there are guardians enough. Every outlet is securely guarded and every known measure is adopted to make the chances of escape as remote as possible.

The whip and the lash form a good part of the means towards the pious end.

WHAT THEY EAT

They each get three meals a day. A kind of vegetable porridge in the morning; a vegetable meal in the afternoon, and rice and "dahl" in the evening.

In the true spirit of equality each is given an equal share—irrespective of age or size. A specified weight of flour and vegetable is fixed for each boy; that weight is multiplied by the number of boys. It is next carried to the kitchen by the boys where it is cooked by the boys and then distributed among the boys.

SPIRITUAL NEEDS—Thus far for the flesh—the spirit too is well nurtured. It

Irresistible...
a fine, smooth skin



THERE'S no greater attraction than a beautiful skin; and the first necessity for a lovely complexion is perfect cleanliness—not just on the surface, but deep in the pores. You can be sure of this by using fragrant "501" Toilet Soap, made from pure vegetable oils. Its creamy lather gently cleanses the skin of impurities and leaves it exquisitely soft, with a delicate jasmine fragrance.



Tomco Sales Dept., P. O. Box 528, Bombay

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., TATAPURAM

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON GIRL

How the modesty of a Christian woman who was trying to intervene when her niece was being abused and assaulted by a Christian while they were returning from Church on Sunday evening, was outraged, was narrated before the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, on Monday.

It appears that when Miss Nathaline was returning from the Church one Brank Pereira met her at De Lima Street and is alleged to have abused her. When she remonstrated he is said to have assaulted her.

When Miss Phylis, an aunt of the girl, tried to intervene the accused is alleged to have outraged her modesty.

The accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 50 with a surety in the like amount or in default to be remanded to custody till February 18.

NINE MONTHS FOR RETURNED EXTERNEE

Dawood Mohammad, an exteene returned to Bombay on Feb. 4 without the written permission of the Police Commissioner.

He was convicted on Monday at Dadar Court and sentenced to 9 months' R. I.

He pleaded guilty and admitted ten previous convictions.

had been long felt that these young boys had all that could be desired to make life happy and supply in the Reformatory the place of a home till some time ago. Religion alone found no place in the official scheme of things. To supply the deficiency a Christian priest, a reverent Muslim moulvi and an Arya Samajist Pundit have been employed to attend at intervals to the spiritual needs of their respective flocks and do their own little bit in the process of preparing them for the next world.

Having passed through the reformatory ordeal they then come out into the world and are given employment as peons, mill-hands carriers etc. and 95 per cent of them it is said become law-abiding citizens of this first city in India.

WHITE LEPROSY GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi. "Amiya-Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).

SARI-LAMP TRAGEDY

Woman Set In Blaze
While Saying Her
Prayers

"Death due to shock following extensive burns accidentally sustained at her residence" was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury at an inquest held on Monday over the body of Rakhmala Hari, a woman, aged 65.

Her son giving evidence before the Coroner, stated that when she was offering prayers at about 10-30 a. m. on Saturday a naked light burning in a brass lamp stand behind her came into contact with her sari. Enveloped in flames, she rushed out of the room. People who gathered threw water on her and quenched the flames.

She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died the same evening.

THEFT AT SIR COWASJI'S RESIDENCE

In connection with the robbery committed at the compound of Sir Cowasji Jehangir's residence a few days back when property valued at Rs. 40 were stolen the Bombay police have so far arrested one person Hassan Saldulla.

The suspect was seen loitering in the compound the day following the crime.

Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, remanded the accused to police custody on Monday till February 14, pending further inquiries.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Bombay's Chances Against Maharashtra

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Cricket

BOMBAY TEAM AGAINST MAHARASHTRA

The Bombay team which is to meet Maharashtra in the second round of the Ranje Trophy Cricket Championship of India next week-end has now been officially announced. The following members will constitute the team:

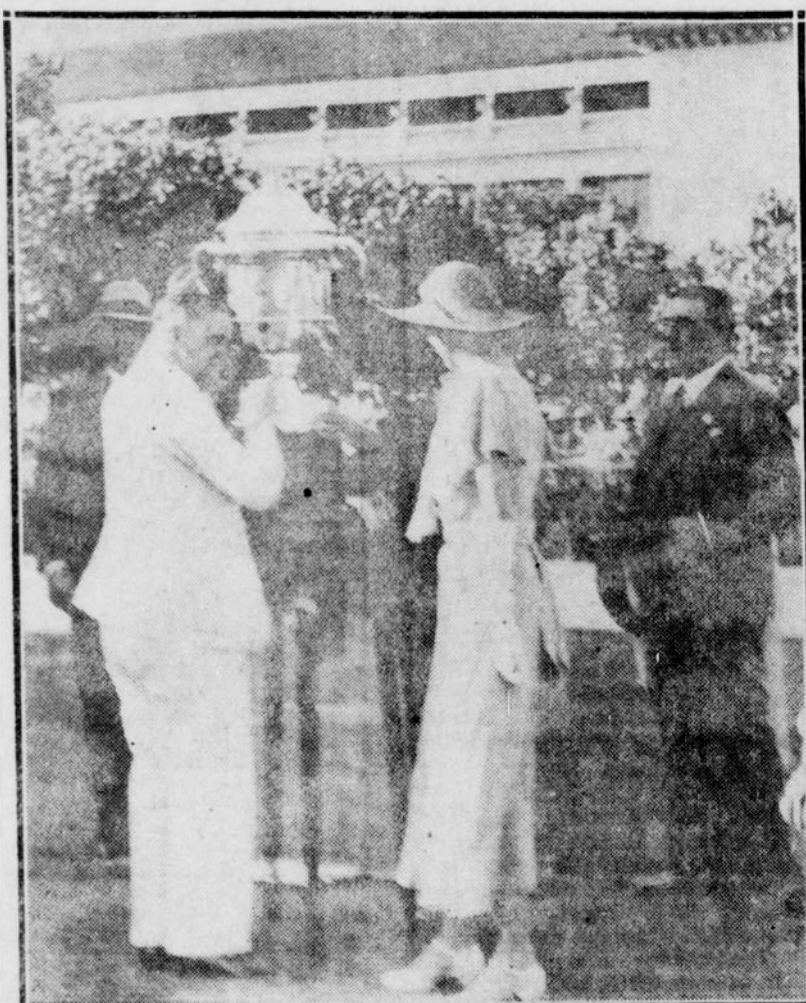
L. P. Jai (Capt.), H. J. Vajifdar, D. D. Hindlekar, D. S. Talpade, V. M. Merchant, F. E. Kapadia, D. R. Havewalla, R. R. Wadkar, P. J. Chury, A. Baporia, and P. A. D'Avoline with G. Richards, H. A. Contractor and K. N. Divekar in the reserve.

SELECTORS SPRING SURPRISES

The omission of Contractor and Gal from the team was expected as their performances against Gujarat was far from satisfactory. I do not know why the former has been given a place among the reserves at all. It seems the B.P. (P.) C.A. are out to spring surprises on the unsuspecting public. Richards was in the team, last time, but he had to cry off at the last moment owing to illness. For reasons best known to the selectors he now finds himself in the waiting list. While Kadri has been left in the cold again, Fall Kapadia has been brought out of cold storage to the surprise of all.

A GOOD ALL-ROUND COMBINATION

The team as it is on paper appears strong enough to beat Maharashtra. With Vajifdar, Talpade, Havewalla, Merchant and Wadkar, in charge of bowling and a big battle array of batsmen—a team almost without a tail—and the fielding department much improved by the inclusion of Vajifdar and Kapadia, I shall not be all surprised if Bombay gains a decisive victory in the encounter.



Lady Brabourne presents the Idar Cup to J. Robinson, the trainer of Columbian.

But who knows Prof. Deodhar's team may open on their own ground a surprise packet for the visitors and cause them a fright.

Hockey

SELECTIONS FOR NEW ZEALAND TEAM

News has it from New Delhi

that the Indian Hockey Federation has appointed a sub-committee to select players from among the forty names which have been suggested by the various provincial associations, who might be asked to tour New Zealand next summer. It is said that the names now proposed will receive final approval at the

next meeting of the Federation in March. I believe that the first selections will be made on the basis of the past records of the players concerned. That may be satisfactory as far as it goes. But all the chosen must go through a series of trial matches before they are finally selected. I hope the selectors will bear this in mind.

WHY PREFER A BEGGAR'S BOWL?

I fail to appreciate the argument which impelled the Federation to take up the beggar's bowl in preference to a fairly legitimate tax on the revenues of the provincial associations. At any rate, they ought to see to it that every affiliated tournament which makes large profits pay a certain percentage to the controlling bodies, either central or provincial. Unless and until the Federation finds out regular sources of income as these, it would be impossible for them to take up large questions of foreign tours like this. And they would always be at the mercy or whims of the provincial bodies.

NEED FOR STRENGTHENING THE FEDERATION

I do not for a moment suggest that the Federation should interfere with the autonomous growth of the provincial associations, or that they should poach upon their revenues. Far from it, on the other hand, I would allow free and full scope to the latter to grow and strengthen themselves within their limits. My only suggestion is that the Federation should at the same time do every thing in their power to grow stronger and healthier, so that when questions of all-India importance crop up, they might take up a firm and correct attitude without fear or despite threat.

PROGRAMME OF TO-DAY'S MATCHES

COURT NO. 1 at 4 p.m. (S.T.): A. M. D. Pitt vs. N. B. Bhagbat followed by: E. V. Bobb and A. C. Pereira vs. S. A. Azim and Vanarse.

COURT NO. 2 at 4 p.m. (S.T.): E. V. Bobb vs. Ramnath Chopra, followed by: N. R. Savarna and A. G. Gupte vs. Vakharia and Ratnakar.

COURT NO. 4 at 4 p.m. (S.T.): Tew vs. R. R. Rula, followed by: Mrs. Race vs. Mrs. Captain.

COURT NO. 4 at 4 p.m. (S.T.): L. M. Khatau vs. Azim.

ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE COURT: Pitt and Tew vs. Vakharia and Contractor. N. B. Bhagvat and Job vs. H. H. Saavntwadi and Mundkur (unfinished) to be continued on the Parsee Gymkhana Court No. 3 at 4 p.m. Ganpat Kanoo vs. Sitaram, Abaji vs. Mahadu, Adam vs. Baboo Shivram.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has consented to be the patron of the Madras Vigilance Association.—A. P.

VIJAY MERCHANT'S BRILLIANT PLAY

Marzbans Defeat Thana Eleven

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Feb. 11. A friendly one-day cricket match was played yesterday (Sunday) at Thana, between the Principal Marzbans XI of Bombay and Mr. D. P. Tata's Eleven. In the Bombay team captained by Mr. Marzbans, the principal of the New Bharia High School, were included Messrs. V. M. Merchant, Havewalla and Havia. Mr. Hindlekar of Bombay was in the rival team. The victory of the Bombay team over the local team was mainly due to the brilliant play of Mr. Vijaya Merchant, who scored the highest, missing a century by eight runs.

After the play was over, Mr. Marzbans presented a shield (presented over by the Cosmopolitan Club of Thana) in memory of Gustad J. Irani to the Byramji Jeebhoy High School, who were the runners-up in the last tournament.

Customs Beat Bombay Fortress

GWALIOR CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The Customs' A. Bombay's crack-side made their debut in the Gwalior Cup Hockey Tournament when they met the 3rd Co. Bombay Fortress and defeated them by the comfortable margin of 6 goals to nil. The game was a tame affair, there being only one team throughout. The score has its own tale to tell. Pinto, the Customs' left-in was in fine form, his marksmanship being wonderful. He scored all the 6 goals for his side. Before the game was a few minutes old the Customs took the lead and before the interval had arrived they had scored thrice, Pinto being responsible for all the three points.

On resumption the Customs added 3 more goals all through Pinto.

Feroze Khan had a day off. He missed two scoring opportunities nevertheless, his leadership left little to be desired. Cowton has reappeared under the Bar and Bombay will still have an opportunity to see him in action. Breman changed places with Digne and there is no doubt that he did well. Abreo and Aslam, as usual, played very well. The Fortress defence tried all their wiles to keep the Customs' out but Pinto was too good for them.

The Results:
CUSTOMS' A. 6 goals.
No. 3 FORTRESS CO. Nil.

THE TEAMS

Customs' A.—Cowton, Abreo and Aslam; Digne, Brewin and S. M. Khan, Sweeney, Milne, Feroze Khan, Pinto and Jayat Singh.
No. 3 Fortress Co.—Victor, High and Wilson; Myer Nuthall and Thomas; Green, Everett, Gidney Underdon and Phillips.

Umpires:—Messrs: Erut and Fairman.

To-day's game:—B B & C I Rly. vs. H I M N Dockyard at 5-30 p.m.

INTER UNIVERSITY FINAL

St. Xavier's Win Championship

There was an interesting game on the oval when the Seth Gordhandas Medical College last year's champions went down to the St. Xavier's College by 2 goals to nil. The game was fought out at a fast pace and there were a number of thrilling moments. At half time, the score board was blank.

On resumption St. Xavier's scored twice and thus run out worthy winners. Elias D'Souza and Rozario played well for the St. Xavier's while Mascarenhas in the pivotal position, kept the St. Xavier's forwards at bay time and again.

Making Room For Pandit Malaviya

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

The U. P. Government having included the name of Pandit Malaviya in the electoral roll of Allahabad University Constituency, it is learnt that Mr. Sri Prakash has written to Pandit Malaviya expressing his intention to vacate his seat, in order that Panditji might be elected to Assembly from Allahabad-Jhansi Constituency, for which Mr. Sri Prakash stood, with a view to prevent anyone else getting in.

It is believed Mr. Sri Prakash will send his resignation in the course of this week.—United Press

(Continued from column 7.)

sent only just sufficient to provide reasonable 'fields'. In addition, Indian horses three years old, already cost more to buy than similar horses bought in England or Australia and if the stakes given for them are increased the prices asked for them will also be increased. In this connection prices paid at recent sales are instructive.

Asked why the betting unit which was reduced last year from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 was again raised to former level, the official said that it was only tried as an experimental measure last year to see whether more people would patronise the tote but it was proved it was not possible and therefore the experiment had been abandoned this year.

THEY ALONE KNOW, AND NOT PRESSMEN! W. I. T. C. Officials' Reply To Critics Of Racing

Is horse racing becoming more popular with the people in India? This was the question to which the "Associated Press" sought an answer from racing enthusiasts including the officials of the Western India Turf Club.

While no one was prepared to prove by facts and figures that horse racing was becoming increasingly popular with the Indian people, the consensus of opinion gathered from racehorse owners, prominent race-goers and the Officials of the Western India Turf Club Ltd., is that during the last three years the turf has appealed more and more to the popular imagination and a record number of English and Australian horses have been imported into India during this period than ever before in spite of the financial depression.

"Racing has always been a popular sport and it is bound to attract more and more people," said a prominent official of the Western India Turf Club in an interview by the "Associated Press." "Even in spite of the unprecedented trade depression," he continued, "that we have all experienced during the last three years, we have always maintained our excellent standard of racing and that has naturally attracted more people. Owing to the financial depression, the tote turn-over and the attendance might have been less, but certainly more English and Australian horses have been imported into India during this period than at any time before. This is proof positive of the fact that racing is becoming more and more popular. If it were not the case, do you think racehorse owners will invest more and more money in buying new horses?"

Record Number of Imports.

Another Official of the Western India Turf Club told the "Associated Press" that a record number of English and Australian horses had been imported into India during the last two or three years and these were of a much better quality. "Owing to the tremendous increase in the number of new horses," said this official, "we have had to put up temporary extra stables during this period. I do not remember any time in the history of racing in India when more English and Australian horses were running in races in India than the last three years."

According to this official, no less than fifteen hundred horses, at a very rough estimate, of all classes and breeds, were racing on Indian Turf, and of these half the number was of English breed, nearly one third Arabs, about a hundred Australian and an equal number of Indian breeds.

Five years ago the number was much less in spite of the fact that following the boom period after the Great War more people patronised the various race courses in India.

Entry Fees Cheap.

"There is another feature in Indian racing," said the same official, "which is not found in England and which should necessarily make racing more popular. It is cheaper to get a horse entered for a race in India than in the case in England. Under the Rules of our Club for instance, a horse can be entered for a race at a much cheaper rate than in England. Here the entrance fee is only one and a quarter per cent. of the winning stake money. This compares more than favourably with the average cost in England where the entry charges are anything between five and fifteen per cent. of the stake value. Further the placed horses in India receive between them fifty per cent. of the amount received by the winner while in England placed horses are given only a nominal sum of money."

"One of the greatest handicaps to racing in this country" added this official, "is the appalling ignorance of the subject displayed by the Press. To those who are familiar with the racing and sporting press in England, some of the articles written by the Press of this country are amusing, but unfortunately the uninstructed public, which is about eighty per cent. of those who go racing, are grossly misled by the unfair and often meaningless innuendoes inserted by these correspondents, when any horse, which for some reason or other they fancy, is beaten out of a place. They appear to have a complex about 'favourites' and if these do not win they set up a bowl. To those who know, this alone is

sufficient to prove their abysmal ignorance.

Failure of Favourites.

"Recently there has been a good deal of agitation about the failure of favourites and people have gone to the extreme of saying that such a thing could only happen in Western India and that if such a thing happened in Calcutta, the authorities there, would have taken drastic action. I would invite the attention of these critics to a comparative study of the race books of Calcutta and Bombay. The following statement of the number of races won by favourites and non-favourites should satisfy those who take the trouble to study the English 'Racing up to Date' that more favourites win handicaps in this country than in England. It will be seen by this statement that roughly 40 per cent. of races are won by favourites in this country while in England it is doubtful if 30 per cent. of Handicaps are won by favourites.

THIS SEASON		
	Calcutta	Bombay
Handicaps run	60	60
Favourite winners	17	22
Equal favourite winners	1	2
Non-favourite winners	42	38

"The racing correspondent in this country have no idea of 'handicapping'; in consequence they do not realise that in ninety per cent. of handicap races, so far as anyone who has not got inside knowledge can know, at least half a dozen or more horses have a chance of winning the race in question. How then can they pick out one of these as a certain winner? They cannot."

STAKES FOR INDIAN BREDS

What do you think of the suggestion in the Press that the Western India Turf Club should encourage breeding of more Indian horses by giving larger stake money to races meant purely for Indian bred horses? "There is a certain amount of misunderstanding," said the official, "about the position of Indian horses and the stake money allotted to them. It has always been our policy, and we circulated all owners of Indian horses and trainers to that effect about two years ago, that if and when more Indian horses are forthcoming, we shall certainly provide them with more races with larger stakes; but unfortunately the position is that more Indian horses are not forthcoming in order to make it possible to give more races or increased stakes."

"In the Jammu Cup last Saturday for instance, there were thirteen runners—all Indian horses—and that is the largest number of Indian starters that we have had this year."

"Up to date during this Bombay season, 219 English, Australian and Indian horses have competed for Rs. 5,69,000 in stakes, and 269 Arabs have competed for Rs. 1,76,000 in stakes, while 26 Indian horses have competed for Rs. 25,000 in stakes in races confined to Indian horses only."

"It should be noted that races open to English, Australian and Indian horses, have been won by Indian horses also. The value of these three races is Rs. 11,000. It may be suggested that if the stake money for races open to Indian horses only was increased, more Indian horses would be forthcoming but this argument cannot be sustained as the number of Indian horses racing in all centres of racing in India is at present (Continued in column 5.)

Hard Court Championships

EXCITING MATCHES IN MEN'S DOUBLES

There was some exciting tennis in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championship Tournament on Monday. With the rabbits eliminated in the early rounds the contests produced tennis of a fairly high order. In the Men's Singles Ajim, Tew and Bobb disposed of their opponents rather cheaply. The scores however do not do justice to the run of play. Their adversaries had quite an appreciable share of the exchanges. Kadri put up a stout resistance against Sangani. But steadiness of the latter prevailed in the end.

It was however in the Men's Doubles that all the thrills and excitement were centred. Mehta and Khatau caused a fight to Gupte and Savarna by annexing the first set at the expense of one game. In the second again they secured a lead in the ninth game. Were Mehta a little steadier, they might have won the match. Gupte and Savarna made a remarkable rally in the third and won it with the loss of two games.

The encounter between Bobb and Pereira and Azim and Vanarse raised a hot debate. There were many an exciting rally and spectacular finish. While the former pair collared the first set narrowly, they could not make any headway against the latter in the second. The Pona pair played a brilliant game and had their redoubtable opponents guessing time and again. By clever anticipations and shrewd placings they brought the score to set all, when the match had to be stopped owing to falling light. Similarly the match between Bhagwat and Job and H. S. Savantwadi and Mundkur was left undecided.

RESULTS OF MONDAY'S MATCHES

MEN'S SINGLES

S. A. Azim beat H. Somner 6-2, 6-3.
J. E. Tew beat J. Dayal 6-1, 6-0.
R. K. Sangani beat S. M. Kadri 6-4, 8-6.
S. V. Bobb beat B. Bhagat 6-1, 6-0.



B. Malcolm winning the Gent's one mile cycling race at the Open Athletic Sport organised by the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club.

Sure relief for Head Colds



City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 9, 1931
Muslim: Jilka 7, 1353
Parsi: Shehrev 9, 1394
Sunrise: 7h 9m
Sunset: 6h 37m
High Tide: 5-53 20-56
Low Tide: 1-32 13-11

Improvements' Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Mr. N. V. Modaks lecture on the City's Public Works, Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 13.

Anglo-Scottish Education Society: Annual Speech Day and Prize distribution, Sir Cowaji Jehangir Hall, 5-15 p.m. H. E. the Governor will deliver an address and Lady Brabourne will distribute the prizes.

THURSDAY, February 14.

Opening of the Jefferys Wing, British Military Hospital, by Viscountess Cantelupa, Colaba, 11-30 a.m.
University Senate Meeting, 1 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council 2 p.m.
Anglo-Scottish Education Society's Schools: Annual Athletic Sports, Cooperage, 3 p.m.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE

To-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the Kabbadi Arya Samaj Hall, Pandit Ramchandra Sidhantankar will deliver religious discourse on Upanishad.

HOME FOR DESTITUATES

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Home for Destituates will be held in Anglo-Hindi Middle School Saitan Chowk, Dadar at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Wednesday).

TIBBIA COLLEGE CONVOCAATION

(From A Correspondent.)

The Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi, has decided to observe the Convocation Day on Thursday (February 21) at the College premises.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan, per s.s. "Shinoh Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 12th instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Strathaird" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 14th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-10 p.m. on Thursday the 14th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Malaja" with the mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at midnight on the 10th instant and left there at 4 a.m. the following day.

The O. S. K. steamer "Alaska Maru" left Singapore on February 10 and is due to arrive in Bombay on February 21 via Colombo.

The O. S. K. steamer "Celebes Maru" left Singapore on February 9 and is due to arrive in Bombay on February 20 via Penang and Colombo.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE—"Great Expectations". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"The Pursuit of Happiness". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Of Human Bondage". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Queen Christina". To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m. On Wednesday "Viva Villa" at 6-30 and 10 p.m. On Thursday "The Cat and the Fiddle" at 6-30 and 10 p.m. On Friday "The Dancing Lady" at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Iron Duke". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"Karwan-e-Hayat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Indira M. A.". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

ROYAL—"Kaliya Mardana". Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m.

CARLTON—"The Ghoul". Time as usual.

WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Anokha Prem". Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PALACE—"Chu-Chin-Chow". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"The Red Rider". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m. Available market rates. Selection of European music. 2-0 p.m. A relay from the Rotary Club. 2-30 p.m. Close down.

3-30 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Book Talk. By the Bookman. 6-45 p.m. Dance music. 8 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. Time signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. Afzalabai of Barar—Abdul Majid Khan—Sarangi. 10-30 p.m. God Save the King—Emperor. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Tower Orchestra, conducted by W. Arthur Clarke. Relay from the Tower Ballroom, Birmingham. Minuet. 8-15 p.m. Sports Talk. 8-30 p.m. Leonard Henry in "Sing for your Supper." A companionable show of a party stranded at the seaside and how they made the best of it. 9-15 p.m. The Torquay Musical Orchestra. Conductor, Ernest W. Goss. Relay from the Pavilion, Torquay. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. A Light Classical Concert. 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

ENGLISH MAELS

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Strathaird" with the mails from London of 31st ultimo arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 10th instant, and left there at noon the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Thursday the 14th instant.

The "Strathaird" will sail from Bal-lard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

THE REGAL

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DAILY CHANGE OF FILMS.
TUES. 12TH.
GRETA GARBO
in
"QUEEN CHRISTINA"
WED. 13TH.
VIVA VILLA
with
WALLACE BEERY
THURS. 14TH.
RAMON NOVARRO
Jeanette MacDonald
in
"THE CAT AND THE FIDDLE"

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LESLIE HOWARD
in
"OF HUMAN BONDAGE"
The Thrilling Story of a Man who burnt up his Soul for an Idol cold as Ice!
with **BETTE DAVIS**

Spiritual And Suggestive Like Indian Art

Persian Art Does Not Aim At Realism, Says Dr. Cohn Wiener

The Persian art indicated its innate significance rather than the real lay-out of the art was the opinion expressed by Dr. Cohn Wiener, Curator of the Picture Gallery, Baroda, in the course of a lecture on "Persian Art and its influence in India" held at the University buildings on Monday.

The lecture was organised under the auspices of the Cama Oriental Institute. Mr. E. F. Taraporewalla presiding.

Copious illustrations by means of lantern slides made the lecture interesting and entertaining.

SUGGESTIVE AND SPIRITUAL

Compared with the ancient Assyrian art which aimed at realism, depicting the campaigns of Assyrian armies and the luxurious lives of the kings in a graphic manner, the Persian art was in its nature suggestive and to a certain extent spiritual instead of aiming at realism.

The Persian king was depicted either a worshipper of the holy fire, observed the lecturer, or as the mighty ruler sitting on his throne. He was never depicted as if in a real portrait. In consequence of this, the fire temples were not big buildings but only formed shrines for the holy fire.

INDIA AND MESOPOTAMIA

"The connections between India and Mesopotamia," remarked the speaker, "are extremely old and this we know from the excavations at Mohenjo Daro." But till recently, it was to be supposed, added the lecturer, that the most important periods of such connections were those of the two Persian dynasties, the Achemenids and the Sasanian kings.

But the idealistic Persian art could be picked in Persepolis.

With regard to the Persian architecture the speaker referred to the spacious open hall propped up by stupendous columns and commonly known as Apadana. Although the structure suggested its origin from Phoenicia, because a similar structure was described in the Bible as erected by King Solomon.

The Persian columns appeared in changed features, he continued, in India like the Asoka Stumbha in Karli and elsewhere. Fantastic griffins and chimeras were changed into "garudas" and other religious beings.

On the same rock of Naksch-i-Rustem where the Kings of Achemenid dynasty were buried, the Sasanian kings sculptured triumphant reliefs after the pattern of the Roman ones.

INDIAN STYLES

Tracing the Indian influence in the Persian Architecture, the lecturer showed the whole rows of the Elephants in the reliefs of Tak-i-Bustan works of the Indian style.

Concluding Dr. Wiener explained how the Indian 'motifs' migrated throughout the world, in China, Japan, Italy, Germany and France in course of time.

MR. PARAB WILL BE RELEASED TO-DAY

His Brilliant Record Of Selfless Services

Sgt. S. K. Patil writes:—

Mr. P. A. Farab, who will be released to-day (Tuesday) from the Yeravda Central Prison is one of our best Congress workers in the city. Even in his teens, I have known him as a spirited youth with a great fund of enthusiasm for work. During the last five or six years that he has been in Congress, he has rendered immense services for the cause and has made many sacrifices.

In the year 1930, when first civil disobedience Movement began, he rushed into the fray and thrice courted imprisonment in the course of 11 months.

In 1932, he was one of the earliest batches to join the second Civil Disobedience Movement and go to jail. Vapur Jail life completely shattered his health. After a serious attack of a virulent type of Typhoid, he was released from the Visapur Jail. Even when he was a convalescent, not yet fully recovered from the terrible after effect of Typhoid, he rushed in again and got two years' rigorous imprisonment.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Anthony Weldon, Mr. I. Bryce, Mr. F. More O'Farrell, Mr. R. More O'Farrell, lunched at Government House on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne dined with the Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Bombay on Monday.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSI ASSOCIATION.

The "Dramatic Competition" held at the Regal Theatre on last Sunday morning was a huge success. Although a number applied only eleven competitors were chosen.

So keen was this competition that the judges found it a bit tough task to arrive at an unanimous decision. All prizes were in cash and were given away by Miss Gordon of the Cathedral Girls High School.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

Examination Result (1934)

The following is a list of students who have passed the Social Workers' Training Class Examination held under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay.

1. Mrs. B. P. Seervai
2. Miss P. N. Nariman
3. Mr. L. H. Virwani
4. Mr. W. H. Joshi
5. Mr. E. Subramanian
6. Miss D. Nanavati
7. Mr. N. E. Gokulnaryan Iyengar
8. Mr. S. B. Mhatre
9. Mr. P. M. Valand
10. Mr. S. G. Bhonsle
11. Mr. S. D. Majumdar
12. Mr. D. M. Samudra
13. Mr. S. E. Somekh
14. Mr. S. A. Hameed
15. Miss K. C. Mehta
16. Mr. B. K. Sen
17. Mr. V. C. Karnik
18. Mr. M. M. Gomes
19. Mr. N. W. Patanjali
20. Mr. K. J. Thakur
21. Mr. G. Vaidyanath
22. Mr. N. A. Parmar
23. Mrs. S. W. Bagve
24. Mr. H. B. Khanvilkar
25. Mr. S. R. Aiyangar
26. Mr. A. E. Syed.

LOKAMANYA MELA

Prize Distribution

The prize distribution ceremony of Shri Lokamanya Mela was celebrated on a very grand scale under the presidency of Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, M.D., at 9 p.m. in Jinnah Hall on the 7th inst. before a large gathering which included many women. After the programme of the Mela was gone through Mr. P. B. Jambhekar read the report of the year 1934 and reviewed briefly the activities of the organisers of the Mela to make it a permanent body functioning throughout the year if possible and not wind it up like other mushroom Melas, which are cropping up every year during the Ganapati festival.

Supporting this as well as other objects of the Mela Prof. Dhundiraj Shastri Vinod, made an impressive speech and appealed to those assembled to co-operate actively with the organisers of the institution. After Mr. K. B. Joshi, solicitor, had supported the proposal, the president, Dr. Mhaskar, said he had observed the whole performance with keen interest and was thoroughly satisfied with the artistic skill displayed by the girls, especially in the dialogue on the life of Dhruva.

After the distribution of the prizes worth about Rs. 150 the function terminated.

THANA MUNICIPALITY & BOMBAY GOVERNOR

To-morrow's Meeting To Consider Question Of Presenting Address

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 11.

The meeting of the Thana Municipality on Wednesday next (February 13) evening promises to be very interesting as the first item on the agenda is the consideration of the question of voting an address by the Municipality to His Excellency Lord Brouncker, the Governor of Bombay, on the occasion of his visit to Thana on March 11, 1935. The next item on the agenda is regarding the Government instructions in connection with the commemoration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee.

The debate on these items is likely to be very lively.

It will be recalled that the Thana Municipality presented an address to the then Governor Sir Frederick Sykes on November 17, 1933, but as the amount of expenditure was not sanctioned by two-thirds majority of councillors, it was raised by private subscription.

ALLEGED STABBING

Accused Remanded Till Feb. 20

Shankar Ganoo who was arrested by the Bhoivada Police on Monday morning is alleged to have stabbed one Damodar Ardikar while walking along the Curry Road Bridge. The accused and three others, it is stated, rushed him and stabbed him thrice on the back. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where his condition is said to be serious.

To enable the police to trace the other three persons, the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, has remanded the accused in police custody till February 20.

SUGAR MERCHANTS GET COSTS AND RS. 4000 DAMAGES

Consent Decree Passed In High Court In Defamation Case

Mr. Justice Tyebji at the High Court heard the suit filed by Vasanji Devji and Co. against Manilal Dosabhai and others claiming Rs. 50,000 as damages for alleged defamation.

The plaintiffs who are sugar merchants had dealings with Messrs. Amratlal Jagjiwan and Co. In respect of a certain transaction, the plaintiffs offered to the latter Rs. 181-13 which they refused to accept and claimed Rs. 269-10-3. It later transpired that the Sugar Merchants Association of which Messrs. Amratlal Jagjiwan were members, received a complaint about this dispute. A meeting of the sub-committee of which defendants 1, 2 and 3 were members, was held to consider this dispute, when a partner of the plaintiffs questioned the jurisdiction of the Association to hear the dispute on the ground that the plaintiffs were not members of the Association. In spite of this the Sub-Committee called upon the plaintiffs to pay to Messrs. Amratlal Jagjiwan and Co. the amount claimed by them.

As the plaintiffs failed to comply with this demand, the secretary of the Association (the fourth defendant) sent a circular to all the members intimating that they should have no dealings with the plaintiffs. A notice was also put up in which all brokers were similarly advised. The notice, it was alleged, was put up in a public place and was read by all members.

NOTICE UNAUTHORISED.

The plaintiffs further contended that as they were not members of the Association, the notice put up by them was unauthorised, and that the defendants had maliciously and falsely circulated a statement which was defamatory of the plaintiffs, as a result of which they were put to a great loss in their business.

The defendants stated that the transactions between the plaintiffs and Messrs. Amratlal Jagjiwan were subject to the rules of the Association and customs prevailing in the trade. They denied the plaintiffs' allegations in respect of the notice and stated that their action was "bona fide" and with the object of enforcing the rules of the Association.

After the suit had proceeded for some time, the parties came to a settlement and a consent decree was passed under which the defendants agreed to pay to the plaintiffs Rs. 4,000 as damages and also their costs of the suit. The defendants also undertook to have a notice published by the Association cancelling the previous notice complained of.

Mr. J. H. Vakli and Mr. K. M. Munshi, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. K. A. Somji, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., represented the defendants.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Municipalization Of Public Utilities

The contract period of three public utility companies, viz. Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, the Bombay Telephone Company and the Bombay Gas Company, which have been making huge profits, will expire after the next ten or twelve years and Municipality will have the option of purchasing them, if it has sufficient funds at its disposal. The Tramway Company's Deed of Concession will expire in 1947, the Bombay Telephone Co.'s in 1943, while the contract with the Gas Company was renewed only recently for a period of five years. The question of purchasing these concerns had engaged the attention of the Bombay Municipality many times in the past, but it seldom gave serious attention to it. It will require several crores of rupees to purchase these undertakings and the question is whether the Bombay Municipality can spare such a huge sum to buy up the concerns. Though the question of Municipalization is not a live issue just at the present moment as the present contracts will continue for some years, it is time and active propaganda was carried on in favour of the municipalization of public utilities.

Merchants' Chamber Quarterly

The "Anglo-Gujarati Quarterly Journal" of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will appeal to all those interested in trade and industries. To the January issue the editor contributes topical notes which are worth a perusal. The section on "Openings for Trade" will be found especially useful by the mercantile community.

"Information Review"

We have received the January issue of the organ of the Information Bureau of India whose aims are 'social and instructive'. The present issue professes to be an 'unemployment number'; but a perusal of the contents hardly bears out this claim. The journal will be of interest to the members of the Bureau.

CASTE HINDUS DINE WITH HARIJANS.

At Vivekananda Birthday Anniversary

An Almora correspondent writes:—

The Seventy-third birthday anniversary of Sri Swami Vivekananda was celebrated by his disciples and devotees at Sri Hanukrishna Kutir on the 27th January. Five hundred poor 'Narayanas' and devotees were fed. It is indeed remarkable that in Kumaon hills, the Citadel of orthodoxy, so many Brahmins and caste Hindus partook of the meals with Harijans. Food was sent also to the local Lepers Asylum. The leading citizens of the town participated in the celebration.

REGAL CINEMA

Daily Change Of Programme

There will be a daily change of films revivals at the Regal from to-day when "Queen Christina" starring the one and only Garbo will be shown. For Wednesday, "Viva Villa" has been billed. On Thursday, the golden-voiced singers Ramon Novarro and Jeanette MacDonald will be seen in "The Cat and the Fiddle," and on Friday will be screened "The Dancing Lady" featuring the screen's famous lovers Clark Gable and Joan Crawford.

BOMBAY LEGAL DEPT CHANGES

The "Bombay Chronicle" reliably understands that Mr. Davies, Secretary of the Legal Department of the Government of Bombay, will be transferred to Sind as Additional Judicial Commissioner.

Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., Registrar of the Bombay High Court, will, it is understood, be appointed as Secretary to the Legal Department. Mr. Sen recently acted as a justice of the Bombay High Court.

WOMAN DIES FROM FALL

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner at the inquest held over the body of Gawli Bai (30).

It was stated that on Saturday while she was coming down from the first floor of Wadia Charity Trust Building on the Esplanade Road, now under construction, she fell down and received serious injuries.

She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she died that evening.

BOMBAY BARRISTERS FOR AJRA ENQUIRY

To Attend Proceedings On Behalf Of Relief Committee

The General Secretary, Ajra Relief Committee, writes:—

After the resolution passed at the public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay held in Anjuman-e-Islam Hall on the 1st instant, a Committee was formed to help the victims of the Ajra firing and to do the needful in the matter.

Messrs. Mirza Akhtar Husain and Moudi Abdul Raof Khan were sent on the 7th instant to acquaint themselves of the situation and to prepare for the enquiry which is to be held on the 11th instant.

Yesterday Seth Alarakhia Abba alias Aloya Seth took with him Mr. Frank Olivera Bar-at-Law to attend the proceedings of the enquiry.

MAHAR TO HANG FOR MURDER

Mr. Justice Broomfield at the High Court Sessions sentenced Rama Hanmantia, a Mahar, to capital punishment on the jury finding him guilty of murdering his kept mistress, Shivabai.

The woman lived with the accused for six years after which she left him and went to live with her sister. On 12th November last as she was returning from her work at Mazgaon, she was fatally stabbed by the accused.

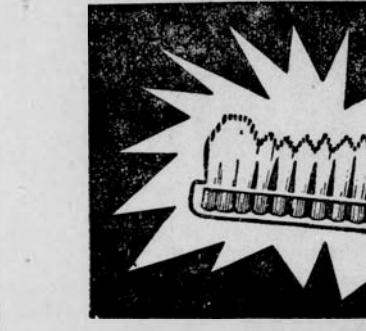
PATHE

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The 'Bundling' Hit

Adolph Zukor presents
"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS"
with **JOAN BENNETT**
CHARIE RUGGLES
MARY BOLAND
A Paramount Picture

ALSO
BETTY BOOP
CARTOON
"POOR CINDERELLA"
In full colour
Book early... Phone 41561

AT LAST... bristles that stay in!



It's here—the greatest improvement in tooth brush construction in years—the new Pro-phy-lac-tic PERMA-GRIP process of sealing the bristles into the brush handle. Now you can stop worrying about loose bristles and dangers of infection. PERMA-GRIP eliminates all that; holds the bristles with a

visc-like grip that makes it almost impossible to pull them out... Ask for Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip. Always sold in the yellow box. Look for the hypenated name.

*While the Perma-Grip process prevents bristles from coming out of the handle, making now known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off outside the handle. We firmly believe this happens far less in our brushes than in any others

Pro-phy-lac-tic
Perma-Grip

A GENUINE PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC PRODUCT

Telephone No. 2251,
Post Box No. 222.

The Bombay Chronicle

Head House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1935

BRITISH CONNECTION

The remarks which Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for India, made in the House of Commons last week with regard to Dominion Status for India, deserve fuller and closer notice than they have so far received in the country. That is necessary, first, for a clear understanding of what precisely Government or Britain means and, secondly, to help doubters in India to define more clearly their attitude towards British connection. Referring to Sir Samuel Hoare's statement endorsing all the pledges given to India by His Majesty's Government about Dominion Status being implicit in the preamble to the India Act of 1919, Mr. Butler stated:

"I confine myself now to reaffirming his statement with this addition that all the pledges given were given to India within Empire, and therefore, there can be no question of secession of India from the Empire being possible as the result of reaffirmation of those pledges." Assuming for a moment that Sir Samuel or Mr. Butler or some other British politician will not make further statements modifying or differently interpreting their past statements, the position seems to be as follows: That the present British Government is willing—at the present moment—to endorse all past pledges about Dominion Status being the "ultimate" goal of India; but that, first, it understands Dominion Status with regard to India in the restricted sense that India cannot claim the right to secede from the Empire, and, secondly, it will not bind the future Governments to this attitude by embodying the pledges, as above interpreted, in a new preamble to the new Act, to be accepted by Parliament.

Right To Secede

That the position indicated above is fairly correct is confirmed by certain observations of Prof. A. Berriedale Keith, the well-known constitutional expert, who, writing in the "Manchester Guardian" states that, even apart from any special pledges by Lord Irwin and others, the Declaration of 1917 is itself a pledge of the ultimate achievement of a position equal to that of the Dominions. But he adds: "It is, however, clear that the assurances given by Lord Irwin and Willingdon are to be read as subject to the paramount principle asserted in 1917 that India must remain an integral part of the British Empire and that Dominion status must not be held to imply the

right to secede. Such a right, indeed, would be wholly incompatible with the position of the Indian States, whose accession is essential for the formation of the proposed Federation for the Princes value in the highest degree their direct relations with the Crown."

The logical conclusion of this line of reasoning is that once Federation with the States is accepted by the country unconditionally or it is made condition of any appreciable advance on the present position, further progress to full Dominion Status will be practically at the discretion of the Princes, whatever may be the implications of the Declaration of 1917. Is it for this reason that the Government are so keen on Federation as a condition precedent to Central responsibility and that the Princes insist on direct relations with the Crown?

The Manlier Course

Congressmen or men with the Congress mentality will not worry in the least what pledges British politicians give to India or how they interpret them. They know full well that in the last analysis India's constitution will depend upon her own self-assertion and not on the sweet will of Britain. Nor are they prepared to accept as their goal anything less than Purna Swarajya or complete independence, the extent or nature of British connection at any time depending upon Britain's relations with India. But there are still some people who cling to Dominion Status as their goal because, they say, not without some plausibility, that since Dominion Status, as defined by the Statute of Westminster, includes the right to secede, their goal is not materially different from that of the Congress. They are, therefore, not a little amazed to find that British politicians are not only not prepared to give Parliamentary sanction to India's goal of Dominion Status but are also attempting to back out of obvious obligations by restricting and torturing the very meaning of the term "Dominion Status" with regard to India. This attitude of the British politicians is neither straightforward nor calculated to strengthen Britain's connection with India. But now that they seem determined to persist in that attitude it is for those Indians who have so far clung to Dominion Status as their ideal to define their own attitude towards Britain. There can be no manlier course for them nor one more self-respecting than to adopt the Congress goal of Purna Swaraj and rely for its attainment upon their own efforts rather than on British generosity.

Why This Insult?

A very full explanation is necessary from the Chief of the Geneva Police for the deliberate discourtesy with which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was treated by them. It is obvious that they knew who Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was, yet they awakened him from his bed and put him through the humiliation of having his passport and papers carefully scrutinised. Unless we are mistaken, it is for the first time in the history of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office, that a delegate has been subjected to such an insulting treatment by the Geneva police. The incident is unparalleled and we are glad that the I. L. O. has taken the matter up. But it must not be allowed to end with a "vigorous protest" and perhaps, a vague apology. We wonder why exactly the Geneva police decided suddenly to behave

so atrociously towards Mr. Mehta who, incidentally, is not in Geneva for the first time. What was it that made the Police lose their sense of international etiquette? Indian circles are reported to connect the incident with the fact that Mr. Mehta had travelled from India with Sjt. Subhash Chandra Bose. This makes the "incident" all the more "intriguing." How did the police of Switzerland come to know who Mr. Mehta's fellow-passenger was and why? What interest have they in Mr. Mehta travelling with a man who landed in Italy and went to Austria and who has absolutely nothing to do with Switzerland? And why should Mr. Subhash Bose be regarded as undesirable? A full explanation, as we say, is necessary to clear up the mystery. We trust the question will immediately be raised in the Assembly.

Sword And Peace

The basis of Nazism is the inversion of all rational standpoints. It is, therefore, not surprising that General Goering should have argued as he did at Dresden on Saturday last. According to him a re-armed Germany was the best guarantee of peace in Europe. One is prepared to grant that the right to re-arm will heal up Germany's wounded, 'amour propre' and sense of equality. But so far as the problem of peace is concerned the best and only guaran-

tee is an unarmed Europe and an unarmed world. "When the sword is lost, peace is lost" says General Goering. There was a time when Germany and, for that matter, the rest of the world not only possessed swords but kept themselves constantly busy sharpening and otherwise preserving them in good condition for emergencies,—on the plea that a rusted sword was as good as "lost." The result was the Great War of 1914-18. Peace was lost and it has yet to be found.

LATEST LONDON NEWS

Futura Of "L. G." And MacDonald
(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Feb. 5.
(By Air Mail).

The week has continued to be of a speculative character for British politicians and statesmen. The week-end activities at 10 Downing Street afforded first class opportunity for the statesmen to be in the time-light discussing great apprehensions of an air war and Sir John Simon has come out with a declaration that the nation has secured with the co-operation of France security in the air.

However, speculation as to the future of Britain in case war broke out on the continent continues to dominate discussions in political circles. The Beaverbrook newspapers have denounced the week-end conversations, which culminated in another Pact as dangerous for the peace of England and gradually other papers are likely to take the view.

There were again in the "L. G." Rumours

The other week-end activity was more prominent in Churt and in the house of a British Cabinet member who is popular with the Tory rank and file. Cabinet reconstruction is now once again in the air. There were reports at Westminster earlier in the week that Mr. Lloyd George is going to be given a post in the National Government. The political correspondent of the "Observer" which could be trusted to be accurate in his observations, has confirmed these reports. According to his information there is no doubt that very significant intimations have reached Churt during the last ten days. Mr. Lloyd George's responsibilities on reasonable terms would give him strong and perhaps decisive leverage on the political situation. It is improbable that any subsequent development of affairs—if he now preferred to retain his unofficial liberty until the General Election—could place him in an equal position of far-reaching power. This is an unexpectedly rapid turn of the kaleidoscope. The vivid picture of immediate and historic opportunities is accompanied by complications and perplexities.

Will He Join The Cabinet?

It is reported that the bulk of the Ministerial rank and file—as against a sturdy minority with safe seats who abhor transactions with Churt—will unmistakably require to be satisfied that frank approaches require to be made to Mr. Lloyd George in the public interest, and that all merely personal feelings have been put aside. If the latter statesman did not show fair reciprocity in that sense, the Government would be strengthened by having done its best in a patriotic and magnanimous spirit; and the mass of its followers would pull together with new determination. It is stated that a numerical majority of Ministers themselves are in favour of including Mr. Lloyd George if his adhesion can be obtained on tolerable terms. This statement applies to Conservative and National Liberal Ministers. A numerical majority in this connection is the same thing as weight. Some members of the Cabinet, however, have been inclined to resign rather than serve with Mr. Lloyd George. This fact might or might not be a serious obstacle. Some retirements are as inevitable in connection with every real reconstruction of a Government as are some changes of position within. By some resignations the Cabinet would be rather strengthened than weakened. But some bigger personal factors have to be reckoned with Mr. Lloyd George would serve with or under Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin himself is ready to face the big thing, but the conditions must be consistent with his honour and loyalty, in relation to his chief present colleagues.

"Big Five" Directorate

The decision therefore really rests mainly with the Prime Minister and partly with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Under Mr. Neville Chamberlain financial confidence and stability have been restored. To jettison him would be the extreme of folly, judged from any Conservative standpoint,—having regard to the paramount need of a more vigorous unity in the Conservative ranks. The Chancellor, it is announced is ready to consider Mr. Lloyd George's different proposals on their several merits. He cannot possibly, his friends say be removed from office on a naked plea that the independent campaigner does not love him. On the other hand, Mr. Chamberlain, as a practical statesman under democratic conditions, can as little ground himself on personal objections. This is as impossible in the present situation as it would have been during the War.

Above all it may be taken for granted, according to current

(Continued on page 8.)

ANALYSIS OF J. P. C. REPORT

The Constitution and Composition, Powers and Functions of Provincial Legislatures Are So Designed As To Make Provincial Autonomy A Mere Figment Of Imagination

By
K. T. SHAH.

35 paragraphs, and nearly 20 pages, are devoted to laying out the constitution, composition, powers, and functions of the Provincial Legislatures. All this may be summarised in just one phrase. The Constitution and composition are so designed, the powers and functions so framed, as to make provincial autonomy a mere figment of imagination.

Bi-Cameral Legislature

This is borne out, first, by the departure from the recommendations even of the White Paper, as regards the institution of a bi-cameral legislature. Whereas the White Paper had proposed a single chamber legislature, except in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and the United Provinces, the authors of the J. P. C. Report are of opinion that "legislative councils are also to be established in Bombay and Madras." Whereas the White Paper had suggested that a bi-cameral legislature may, by its own act, abolish its Upper Chamber after a period of 10 years, the writers of the J. P. C. Report "see no reason for giving an exceptional power to the provincial legislature to amend the constitution in this respect." They will only allow

provincial legislature to present an address to the Governor for submission to His Majesty in Parliament for the amendment of the constitution in this respect; and it is by no means certain that the address, thus submitted, will be given effect to.

Patch-Work Quilt

Similarly, the composition of the local legislature, founded as it is on "the principle of separate electorates for the Mohammedan, Sikh, Indian Christian, Anglo-Indian and European communities," only results in a legislature that could hardly ever evolve a degree of solidarity, cohesion and union in the ministry obtained from such a hotch-potch; or even maintain that consistency in policy which is to be expected of a responsible body.

The Committee are, indeed, critical of the Poona Pact so far as to record their opinion that the original proposals of His Majesty's Government constituted a more equitable settlement of the general communal question, and are more advantageous to the Depressed Classes. But they do not examine at all the grounds on which Indian enlightened opinion had always the con-

demned basis of separate electorates. It is a misfortune of the last twenty years' creation; and a progressive national Government would have to try its best to put an end to such an unfortunate accident of a country's history even if circumstances had forced it for a time to recognise it. Instead, we have emphasis laid on the traditional rivalries and historic antagonisms, which are magnified out of all proportion. The Provincial Legislatures are thus made into a patch-work quilt, which could not, fundamentally, be capable of either good or strong, Government in the provinces.

Lack Of Harmony

In addition to Separate Communal Electorates, the Committee even provide additional representation for Special Interests, such as land-lords, commerce and industry, universities and labour, on the ground that these additional seats strike a just balance between the claims of various interests. How this balancing of claims, deliberately manufactured and systematically encouraged, is to bring about political justice; or why it is at all a desideratum of a nation (Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

VIDYARATHI'S STATUE.

The Collector of Cawnpore has refused to the Municipal Board permission to erect a statue of the late Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. The Board, we understand, has decided to request the Collector to reconsider the decision. Meanwhile the country would like to know from this gentleman his reasons for refusing permission. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi laid down his life, during the Cawnpore riots, in an effort to stop communal madness that had broken out in the city and Hindus and Muslims have ever since vied with one another in paying tributes to the courage and single-minded patriotism of the man who was literally a martyr to the cause of peace and Hindu-Muslim Unity. Nothing could serve more effectively as an illustration of the fatal harm that Hindu-Muslim quarrels can do than a statue of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. Psychologically it would keep the people continuously conscious of the dangers and consequences of communal madness. It would arouse a sense of horror and disgust against inter-communal wrangles and disputes. And yet it is such a statue which the Collector of Cawnpore, in his bureaucratic wisdom, has thought fit to ban. Why? We hope members of the U. P. Legislative Council who are interested in Hindu-Muslim unity will take up the question.

GOVERNMENT'S TIMIDITY

However changeable Mr. M. R. Jayakar's politics may be, he has been a consistent supporter of social reform both by legislation and public propaganda. Propaganda is particularly necessary in view of Government's timidity about social legislation. Presiding over the public meeting in Bombay to congratulate Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole on the success of his Devadas Bill, Mr. Jayakar rightly observed that in getting through any measure of social reform opposition came more from the Government than from the people as if conscious of their normal unpopularity, they were loath to add to it by undertaking such reform. If social reformers like Messrs. Jayakar and Bole carry on a sustained and vigorous propaganda, even Government will have to bend to public opinion. But many reformers treat social reform as academically as they do political reform.

INDIAN DEMAND IGNORED

So Mr. Gilbert Wiles has been selected to succeed Mr. W. R. S.

Sharpe as Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. This is the reply to a long-standing grievance and equally long-standing demand on the part of Indians. It would be ridiculous to imagine that the Government of Bombay have not been able to find during all these years, a single Indian capable of managing the affairs of the Bombay Port Trust. We do not question Mr. Wile's abilities and we have nothing against him. But we do believe that by appointing him, in spite of a persistent demand for an Indian, the Government of Bombay have treated Indian opinion with contempt.

BENGALI DETENUS IN BOMBAY

We have published a communication from Calcutta about four Bengali State Prisoners who are now detained in Central Jails of this Presidency. Cultured and educated men, intimately associated with Congress activities in Bengal they are confined as detenus without trial. This in itself is bad enough. But if it is true that all that anxious relatives are kindred with by the Government of Bombay is the laconic report that "the present condition of the health of the State prisoners is good" the position is infinitely worse.

HARIJAN WORK IN BOMBAY

The Harijan Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has published a fairly ambitious programme of work undertaken by it and has invited practical suggestions from the public calculated to improve the programme. Tried workers will do well to offer suggestions based on their experience. The B. P. C. commands resources of various kinds and these deserve to be fully utilised in the Harijan cause. For the present we shall offer but one suggestion of our own and it is that the Sub-Committee should work in full co-operation with the Bombay branch of the Harijan Sevaks Sangh, Gandhi Seva Sena and other bodies doing similar work. Due co-ordination of work is essential to avoid duplication of effort and otherwise to secure maximum results with the resources available.

PRESS VIEWS

South Africa And Imperial Defence.

In an exceptionally outspoken speech the South African Minister of Defence, Mr. Pirow, has

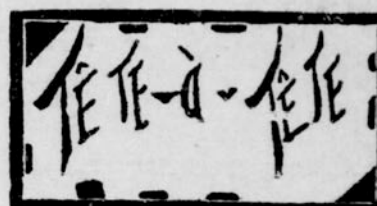
made clear the attitude which the Union Government will adopt in case Britain chooses to participate in any future war. The Union Government, he says, will continue to be neutral. Surely the Dominions independent units—are not bound either morally or constitutionally to participate in a quarrel, with which they have nothing to do, simply because Britain is involved in it. Let his country should be misunderstood, Mr. Pirow has emphasised the fact that this decision has not been prompted by any anti-British feeling. In view of the attitude which the Union Government has decided to adopt with regard to future wars between Britain and other countries, it seems to be perfectly logical that the Union Government will not participate in the scheme of Imperial defence.—"Tribune."

Women's Vote In Turkey Apologia

Those who listened to, or read Madame Halide Hanum's inspiring account of the part played by Turkish women in the regeneration of the country, would not have been surprised at Mustafa Kemal Pasha's recognition of their right to take part in the Government of the country. He has chosen seventeen women to stand as candidates for the election of Deputies. The Turkish Dictator is not a believer in unrestricted democracy and elections in Turkey are only meant to get the approval of the people to the measures chosen by the Dictator. In a small country like Turkey which has set before itself a very definite programme this is the best system but it will not bear repetition under other circumstances. Women in Turkey are exercising their vote for the first time and Mustafa Kemal, unlike Mr. Baldwin, who granted the British flapper the vote, believes in a little masculine guidance.—"Hindustan Times."

A. I. C. C. Office

For some time past we have been hearing of suggestions from prominent Congressmen to have the office of the All-India Congress Committee permanently transferred to make "Anand Bhawan" the headquarters of the Congress. The suggestion has a good deal to be said for it. Not only has the Congress reached a stage of development when its work can no longer be efficiently done by means of a peripatetic office; but no place, with the exception of Delhi, is better suited for the location of the Central Congress Office than Allahabad. Nor can Pandit Moti Lal Nehru's princely gift to the Congress be put to better use than by making "Anand Bhawan" the home of the A. I. C. C. It is to be hoped that an early decision will be taken in the matter.—"Tribune".



Reserve Bank Board Meeting.

—Headline.
Why the—we mean why don't they call it the "Reserved Bank"?

* * * * *
According to Bori Bundar's strictly truthful Special Correspondent at Delhi, the "banquet to the Aga Khan" was given by "the Muslim members of both Houses of the Legislature, except Mr. Jinnah". Now this is a rather exaggerated compliment. Mr. Jinnah was not the only exception.

* * * * *
"Sir Mohamed Yakub proposing the toast remarked that many countries claimed His Highness (the Aga Khan) as their son but he possessed the simplicity and sincerity of India, the statesmanship of England, the courtesy and polish of the French, the poetry of Persia and ancestral connection with Egypt."

—News Item.
At this stage, Sir Md. Yakub, perspiring profusely both in body and mind, paused. It is rumoured, for breath, looked at His Highness the Aga Khan, who was gaping with wonder as to what was coming next, and lost the thread of his remarks.

* * * * *
The explanation is necessary to avoid international complications that may arise out of protests from the other countries of the world, America, Italy, Japan, Germany, Turkey, Afghanistan, etc., etc. The fact is that Sir Md. Yakub had not ignored them. They were all represented in his catalogue of His Highness' qualities.

* * * * *
His Highness the Aga Khan responding, recalled the impression of his earlier years when he had seen "a Hindu divinity with one body having numerous arms of various sizes and proportions." Was his recollection, we wonder, stirred by Sir Md. Yakub who had earlier described His Highness as a sort of international divinity, a synthesis of creation with numerous qualities of various nations and kinds?

Or was it Sir Mahomed Yakub who anticipated, as it were, the recollections of His Highness with the true instinct of an earnest and reverent worshipper?

* * * * *
By the way our Junior Colleague whose enthusiasm always runs away with his patience insists on our announcing that a very pleasant and very sensational news will appear in this column to-morrow morning.

* * * * *
Reuters, of course, have a peculiar sense of news value in relation to India. But we were wondering if their London office was not overdoing their peculiarity by inflicting on this country the news of an art burglary in Paisley when there is so much about other things that India would like to know.

We, however, did the agency a great injustice. The news is of very vital interest because among other works of art "a fifteenth century tapestry, representing the conquest of India, was torn from the walls."

MASSING OF ARMED ABBYSSINIANS

NEW CLASH WITH ITALIAN FORCES

Formal Protest By Legation At Addis Ababa

—Bori Bundar Minor.
This journalistic endorsement will we hope, substantially strengthen the Italian case. And Italy ought to feel grateful.

* * * * *
Rising to magnificent heights of epigrammatic eloquence General Goering declares in his most recent speech, "when the sword is lost, peace is lost".

The converse must, naturally, also be true: When the instrument of peace is lost war is lost.

So what really need be done to get rid of war is to get rid of peace. Hell Hitler, Nazi uber alles—logic, sense, reason, etc., etc.

* * * * *
"This policy of pure opportunism has its theoretical justification" says a contemporary.

Now guess what? You will doubtless reply promptly that it relates to the controversy over "Dominion Status" and the latest pronouncements by Sir Samuel Hoare.

You are wrong. The quotation is from a weighty denunciation of "Soviet Foreign Policy" by the Calcutta "Statesman".

Stop "Vindictive Victimisation"

Assembly Demands Removal Of Disqualifications Of Congress Leaders

RESTRICT FOREIGN RICE IMPORTS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day two motions of adjournment came up, one for discussing the conduct of the Chair in conducting the debate on the J. P. C. Report by Sir Mahomed Yakub and the other by Mr. K. L. Gauba for discussing the conduct of the Government in deciding not to give effect to the verdict of the Assembly on the Indo-British Trade Agreement.

Both the motions, were ruled by the President to be out of order.

Sir Abdur Rahim quoted the procedure adopted in the House of Commons and from May's Parliamentary Practice to show that only a substantive motion like a vote of no confidence in the Chair could be brought to censure the conduct of the chair and not a motion of adjournment of the House.

Sir Mohamed Yakub's adjournment motion to discuss the conduct of the President in conducting the debate on the J. P. C. Report, was taken up after the question hour in the Assembly.

The President asked for reasons to show that the motion was in order.

Sir Mohamed contended that the House was governed by a set of rules and regulations. These rules were silent as regards certain questions. Rule 43 of the manual of business and procedure stated that an adjournment motion could be discussed with the consent of the President. There was nothing in that rule to preclude discussion of a motion for adjournment relating to the conduct of the President.

EXTREME STEP.

He knew that there was also another method namely a vote of censure. That was an extreme step which he was not prepared to take in the first instance. He had no doubt that, if that course was felt necessary, there were members in the House not jacking in courage to adopt it. But at present he confined himself to the motion for adjournment of the business of the House which was permitted by rule 43.

PERMISSIBLE AS URGENT MATTER.

An adjournment motion ordinarily meant a vote of censure of Government. But in a country where the Executive was irremovable it could not be construed like that. On the other hand, he contended that the motion for adjournment was a method by which urgent questions which could not be brought under the rule relating to notice could be discussed.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

The President in ruling the motion out of order, quoted from May's Parliamentary practice and from the procedure adopted in the British Parliament. He said that personally he would have liked the motion to be discussed. Rule 12 was practically copied from the Standing Order of the House of Commons. Yet it had been ruled in Parliament that, in order to enable the House to consider the conduct of the speaker, it was necessary that a substantive motion to which amendments could be moved should be put forward. The Parliamentary practice enunciated there was applicable in a case like this.

OUT OF ORDER.

The question was whether the conduct of the President of this House, who occupied a position similar to that of the Speaker of the House of Commons, could be called into question by means of an adjournment of the business of the House. For the reasons given, and following the Parliamentary practice in the Commons, Sir Abdur Rahim held Sir Mahomed Yakub's motion out of order. (Cheers).

CENSURE OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. K. L. Gauba asked leave to move an adjournment of the House to discuss the conduct of the Government in not giving effect to the Assembly's verdict against the Indo-British Trade Agreement.

The Law Member objected to the motion and said that the debate would once again discuss the merits of the agreement, whereas the rules prohibit the discussion

of the same matter during this session. Secondly, the constitutional position of the Government not being responsible to the Legislature was not of recent occurrence, but had existed for fourteen years.

THE QUESTION.

Mr. Satyamurti contended that the House wished not to discuss the merits of the agreement, but merely to express the view as to whether the Government was well advised or ill-advised in ignoring the verdict of the House. If the Government had been responsible, the occasion for censure would not have arisen. The motion of adjournment could be moved on all matters on which a resolution could be moved. Finally, the matter was of recent occurrence, as the Secretary of State had just announced, of the Commons and the Government ignoring the verdict of the House.

Mr. Gauba endorsed Mr. Satyamurti's view.

Mr. Henry Craik held that if the House would again have the right of censure of the Government for not accepting the proposed censure and do the same again, thus the process would become interminable. (Cheers).

MOTION RULED OUT.

The President held that substantially the same matter was involved in the present motion as was discussed on the previous motion. If the motion was allowed, the process of censuring the Government under the present constitution would really become interminable.

(Mr. Pant: They deserve it.)

Therefore as the constitution stood rules did not contemplate that such motion should be discussed and he ruled it out of order.

FOREIGN RICE IMPORT.

The House resumed discussion of Mr. Satyanarayan Sinha's resolution urging prevention of the import of foreign rice.

Continuing his speech on the resolution Mr. Sinha quoted figures to show that within the last three years rice imported from Siam had risen seven times. India was the only unfortunate country where Siam found a market for her broken and cheap rice. He did not grudge protection to wheat, but in fairness to rice growers import of rice should also be restricted.

NO SHORTAGE FEAR.

Mr. N. G. Ranga, moved an amendment recommending that "Government take immediate steps, fiscal and otherwise, to prevent the importation of foreign rice and paddy." He said that large areas were in use in Madras for the cultivation of rice and there was consequently no fear of shortage of rice in case of drought. If rice imports were restricted, he referred to the promise of Government to acquit the House with the result of their negotiations with Siam, but so far nothing had happened. There was no fear of retaliatory measures by Siam and Indo-China as India exported to these countries opium and jute, in which she had almost a world monopoly. In the U.S.A. Ireland measures had been taken to protect agriculturists, but in India despite agriculturists parting with gold in abundance the Government had done nothing.

Another amendment by Mr. Mangal Singh to add a rider to stop import of Australian wheat was ruled out.

CRIME AGAINST AGRICULTURISTS.

Mr. Azhar Ali supporting the stoppage of the import of rice said that it was a crime for Government to sit tight and allow foreign traders to make large profits at the expense of agriculturists by dumping large quantities of rice.

The House adjourned for Lunch.

GOVT. INFORMATION CHALLENGED.

Mr. Avanashillingam said that rice importation vitally affected the Madras districts as a result of which prices had gone down to one third and even one fourth the original level. It was high time that Government took adequate measures to prevent importation. He maintained that Mr. Bajpai's information that price was going up was not correct. If this state of affairs were allowed to continue agriculturists would be forced to

quit their land and Government would lose revenue.

RUINOUS.

The Rajah of Kolingode pleaded that the question was not new to the House as it was discussed at the last Assembly and a separate committee had been asked to examine the question. He gave figures to prove that import of rice from Siam had been ruinous. He pointed out that since the Mettur project was completed Madras Presidency was able to grow an appreciable quantity of India's requirements. This advantage was nullified by the imports of cheap rice.

WARNING TO GOVT.

Burma also produces three million tons of paddy in excess of her requirements of which one and a half million found a market in India. If, however, Burma dumped rice into India the question of fixing the quota would be raised at the time of separation. But the problem was quite different in the case of Siam and Indo-China rice. He warned the House that there was widespread discontent prevailing in the country especially in the Madras Presidency and if Government persisted in their present attitude they would find they have no more friend left in the country.

WHY NOT SAY THAT.

He asked: "Did not Government tackle the wheat problem in Punjab expeditiously? Then why are Government silent on the question of rice. There was a limit to the Government of India's consideration and if they could not solve the problem it is better that they said so."

GOVT. VIEW.

Mr. Bajpai on behalf of Government exhaustively replied to the debate. He said the provisional conclusion of Government was that the problem was really one of competition of broken rice from Siam and Indo-China with the finer variety produced in South India. He was not in a position to announce to-day what particular measures Government proposed to adopt to deal with the problem.

Mr. James: Is there going to be some action?"

Mr. Bajpai: "Wait and see." "You may not have to wait very long this time." To prove that the Government of India were watchful of the situation, Mr. Bajpai referred to the deputation of one of their officers to South India who, in his interim report in August, stated that since the beginning of July prices had already started rising. Moreover it was anticipated then that there would be a shortage of food.

BAJPAI CORNERED.

The Rajah of Kolingode suggested publication of this report. Mr. Bajpai stated that this was only an interim report. The report of an officer appointed by the Madras Government was received by the Government of India only at the end of December. On the question of price alone this report led us into greater obscurity.

FALL IN PRICE.

Mr. Bajpai quoted figures to show that the fall of the price of rice was 55 per cent, the same as in U.P. As regards wheat the fall was even higher. Figures for imports of rice from Siam and Indo-China had risen from 37 per cent in 1931-1932 to 55 per cent in 1933-34. But these figures compared to rice produced in South India were very little, sometimes less than and sometimes little over one per cent. Thus imported rice had little to do with the fall of price of rice in the Madras Presidency. It was not over the whole field of rice production that imports affected the price but only as regards what is called broken rice. In this limited sphere of competition, Government were examining what steps were necessary. But their administrative and also economic considerations which required to be noted. For India had a favourable balance. More-

over there was famine in some districts of South India and failure of the North-east monsoon had complicated the situation. Mr. Bajpai assured the House that Government would announce their decision as soon as possible.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS.

Mr. James thanked Government for admitting the existence of the problem and wanted a little more definite assurance that Government would make a move to solve it. He contended that the problem did not affect Indian paddy, but was mainly concerned with competition of Siamese broken rice with better class of rice produced in India. Mr. James suggested alternative remedies, namely, either Government should impose import duties of a specific nature or fix a quota on a fairly wide average covering a number of years and not based on inflated importation of 1934.

Mr. Abdulla Haroon said rice producers in Sind were also suffering and proposed that the export duty on rice be abolished to enable India to capture foreign markets.

Mr. Rajan said that there seemed to be common ground on both sides and Government should accept the resolution and inform the House at the earliest date of the measures formulated to solve the problem.

Sir N. N. Sircar said Government would not oppose the resolution.

Mr. Satyanarayan's resolution was carried.

REMOVE DISQUALIFICATION.

Mr. Jedhe moved a resolution urging Government to remove disqualification in respect of eligibility of Pandit Dwarkaprasad Misra of Jubbulpore and Chowdhury Ashrafuddin of Comilla for election as Members of the Assembly under Rule 5 (2) of the Assembly electoral rules.

VINDICTIVE VICTIMISATION.

Mr. Jedhe said both Mr. Misra and Seth Govinddas were convicted under the same political offences. The latter's disqualification was removed and not the former's. This only caused suspicion that Mr. Misra had been victimised for his strong views on Municipal matters.

Mr. Gupta said that Government gave them the impression that it was only a question of applying and the disqualification would be removed, these two men applied. Why did not Government carry out their implied intention?

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry testified to the character and qualities of the two men. Apparently, he said, they were victims of official vindictiveness. He hoped Government had not been guided by personal predilections of some officials.

Mr. Aney informed the House that some sort of tussle had been going on between Mr. Misra and certain Government officials. This probably accounted for the non-removal of the restriction against him.

Mr. Akhil Chandar Dutt said he had known Mr. Ashraf Uddin for a long time. He was a fine gentleman coming of a respectable landholder's family and a devoted follower of the Congress. It was a fit case for Government to enquire even though it was too late as far as the present Assembly was concerned.

GOVT. EXPLANATION.

Sir Henry Craik said under the rules it was for the local Government to reject the applications for the removal of disqualifications. In the case of the last elections the applications were referred to the Central Government for ensuring uniformity of treatment. Government had received twenty applications and of these eighteen were accepted. Thus Government interpretation of election rule had been generous. Both Mr. Misra and Mr. Ashraf Uddin put off for some time the submission of applications and the Local Government had to refer their cases to the Central Government by telegram,

advising that the disqualifications should not be removed.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

For rejecting the applications Local Government gave good reasons which he was not prepared to disclose as part of the information was of a confidential nature. He opposed the resolution as it asked Government to do something which they could not do, but he was prepared to refer the matter to the Local Government. He, therefore, advised the mover to withdraw the resolution.

WHAT C. P. GOVT. SAID.

Mr. Govinddas said that in the Central Provinces they were made to understand that disqualification was not removed because of the Central Government's attitude. He asked the Government of India not to be misled by the information of Local Governments in future.

Mr. Satyamurti said the constituencies should not be deprived of the right of sending those in whom they had the greatest confidence by Executive action which was not consistent with the general policy which Government wanted to follow. The Government of India would be ill-advised in refusing to remove the disqualifications and must indeed accept the resolution and thereby remove the soreness in the minds of the people.

Lala Shamal supporting the resolution quoted the J. P. C. report to strengthen it. The resolution was carried without division.

REVISE TAXATION POLICY.

Mr. Ziauddin moved the resolution urging Government to take immediate steps to revise the present taxation policy. He suggested reduction of income-tax level to a degree which the country could bear. The postal rates were higher in India than in England. He had no objection to protective duties, but not in the manner they were imposed. Instead of every time imposing protective duty, why not in certain cases completely prohibit the importation of that commodity which competed unfairly with the Indian article.

Sardar Mangalsingh confining himself to the land revenue in certain administered areas objected to high rates.

Discussion would be resumed on the next non-official day.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

Position Of Parties

In Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

The position is that out of the 34 members who spoke various parties had the following share: Government six, Congress eight, Nationalists six, Independents six, Europeans three and non-party five speakers. Communally speaking, Muslim speakers were exactly one-third of Hindu and Sikhs combined. All special interests were given hearing except the Depressed Classes for the reason that Mr. M. C. Rajah was absent owing to his father's death. The extent to which the President had been allowing members a fair chance to speak may be judged by the fact that during the fortnight's life of the Assembly about 60 members have spoken and no less than half of them have made maiden speeches.

Divisions.

As regards the divisions in the House, so far there have been eight, of which the Congress won four and Government won four. In one division Congress was neutral. Therefore in the divisions where Government and Congress were pitted against each other Government won three and Congress four but the total voting polled on these gives Government 442 votes and Congress 439 votes. If however, division on the Presidential election is eliminated and three subsidiary divisions on the J.P.C. are eliminated, Congress won all the four divisions and polled 272 votes against Government's 216.

It is clear however that the po-

Bombay Calcutta Air-Mail Service

Tatas Propose Demonstration Flight Using High Speed Planes

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

That the air mail in India is coming to be used more and more for commercial purposes is indicated by the large increase in the quantity of mails carried and the number of ton-miles flown by the Tata Air Mail Service during 1934.

Although the service was started only a little over two years ago, according to the authorities it has made remarkable progress and this assertion is supported by facts and figures.

MAILS DOUBLED.

A comparison of the total quantity of air mails carried by the service during 1933 and 1934 clearly shows that the mails have almost doubled during 1934.

1933	1934
Mail weights	
23475 lbs 4 oz.	41477 lbs 12 oz.
Mails ton-miles	
9686 61	15627 95

MORE PASSENGERS AND MILEAGE.

Although the service was purely intended for carrying mails, during 1933, eight passengers were carried over a distance of 5495 miles while during the same period in 1934 the number of passengers increased to fourteen and the mileage to 8245.

This large increase in the quantity of mails, it is further pointed out, happened during a year when the service was only a week-ly one, but now that the service has been duplicated, it is expected that the total mileage and tonnage ought to show much larger increase than has been the case during the past year.

EXTENSION OF SERVICE.

It is also pointed out that with

the completion of the extension of the service to Colombo in the near future and the commencement of a daily service between Calcutta and Bombay, two commercial capitals of India, the air mail should become even more popular.

NIGHT FLYING.

Negotiations are still stated to be in progress between the Government of India and Tatas on the question of the Bombay-Calcutta service, which it is proposed should be a night service so as to enable mails to be carried daily from one city to the other. According to present plans the air mail will leave Bombay at night and reach Calcutta early morning the next day and the west bound mail will similarly leave Calcutta at night reaching Bombay early next morning.

DEMONSTRATION FLIGHT.

In order to demonstrate the usefulness of the service and how it will enable business houses to carry on their correspondence in either city with their customers in the other, Tatas, it is understood, will conduct a demonstration flight between Bombay and Calcutta probably during the last week of this month. They are understood to have negotiated with Postal authorities and security of their permission to carry mails either way during demonstration flight. It is also understood that the demonstration flight plane will carry a message from Governor of Bombay to the Governor of Bengal.

Final details of the flight are being fixed up and as soon as they are approved, they will be announced.—A. P.

Ualual Turned Into Field Of Battle

Abyssinian And Italian Troops Clash With Fatal Result

ROME, February 10.

There was another clash between Italian and Abyssinian forces near Ualual on January 29, when five Italian Somaliland troopers were killed and six wounded. The Abyssinian losses were greater states an official communique. The Italian Government has instructed the Italian Legation at Addis Ababa to formally protest against the new incident.

The communique states that the fighting was a result of the further massing of armed Abyssinians in the neighbourhood of Ualual.—Reuter.

sition is so perilously balanced that neither side can be sure of its success until the Independents join.

Mr. Jinnah's position is being made uncomfortable by some Conservative followers who want the matter to be subjected to a party decision before the leader expresses his attitude.

Mr. Jinnah's non-participation in the Aga Khan dinner either as a host or a guest, has its political meaning in that he is anxious to retain his freedom for communal understanding through talks from now on.

WILL ITALY DELIVER ULTIMATUM?

Foreign Office Spokesman On Abyssinian Situation

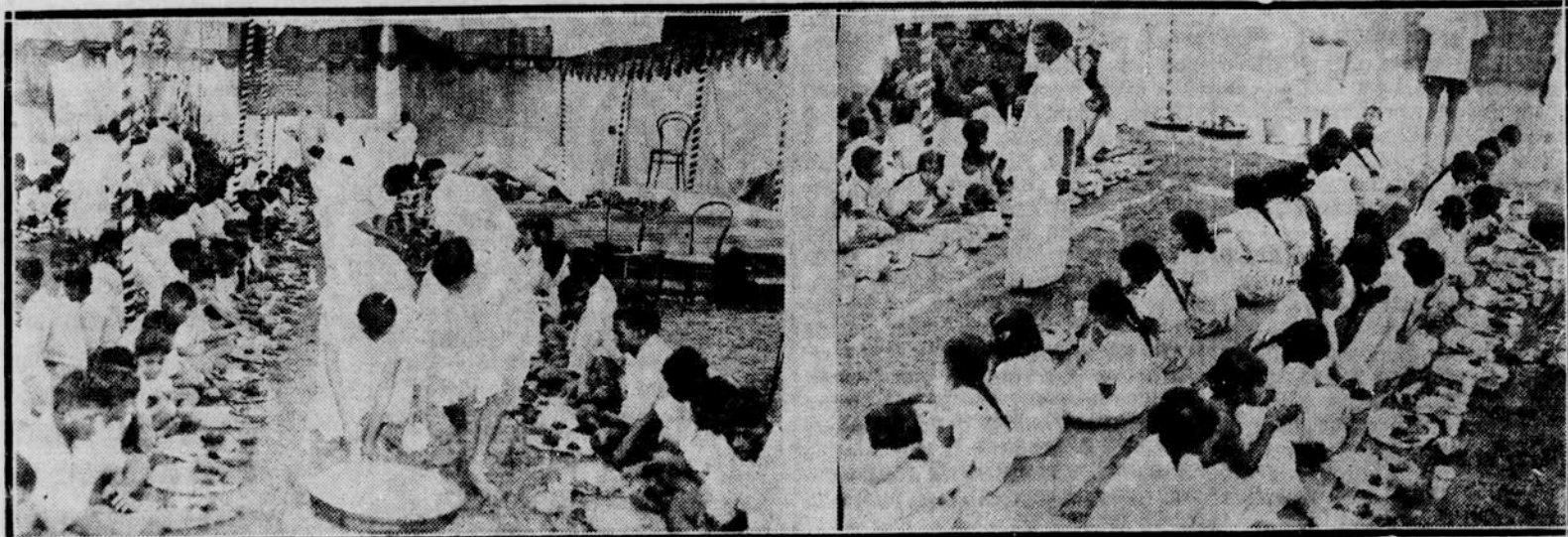
ROME, Feb. 11.

"Italy may possibly deliver an ultimatum to Abyssinia if the relations between the two countries become more critical than they are already," the Foreign Office spokesman informed Reuter to-day.

It is stated that troops have been mobilised purely as a precautionary measure and would not leave Italy unless the situation develops more seriously. Official circles reticence in regard to the preparations is evidenced by the fact that the denial of mobilisation of troops was officially confirmed a few hours later.

It is reported 30,000 Abyssinian troops are concentrated on various points of the frontier.

The rumours of the Italian intention to invade Abyssinia are hardly borne out by the consideration of the conditions, as heavy rains will begin in Abyssinia in March and will make military operations extremely difficult until November.—Reuter.



Harijan and other backward class children were treated to a sumptuous dinner at the Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, on Sunday, on the occasion of the public celebration of the birthday anniversary of Swami Vivekananda.

Work For Youths

SOCIAL EVILS THAT AWAIT ATTENTION

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—If there is one thing more than another that has been the bane of Indian life it is the fact that most of us will follow paths chosen by others like flock of sheep. It is especially true in the field of the endeavour of Modern Indian Youth.

Might not a determined Hindu Youth achieve by the use of that potent weapon of Satyagraha in Social Fields? Has not the Harijan Movement demonstrated the possibilities of the weapon in fields social. If a few thousands of us who fearlessly faced the lathi and the prison-torment the same grim spirit of determination to our own social fields there to remove such standing disgraces on our religion like the evil of child-widows, of early marriages, of the tyranny of caste systems, of the slavery of Hindu womanhood—I ask in all humility what tremendous amount of good we could not do—if we attack these problems in the same spirit of enthusiastic determination as we did the political problem a decade ago!

The struggle to be free men and women is still before us. Those who command have called a halt. Shall we not in the meantime occupy ourselves with being, becoming and making better men and women of ourselves so that when the Day of Freedom dawns for us, as it must dawn in the course of Nature, we shall be so much the better free men and women?—Yours, etc.,

P. N. MOHILE.

A Word To Dadamaharaj

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—The much-talked of Dadamaharaj is now in Bombay and is staying at Madhav Baug, to celebrate the foundation day of the Padukas of Tukaram in his own temple at Kandewadi, Girgaon. There will be a procession on the 13th instant taking out his own golden idol of Gok Vitthal through the streets. Nobody quarrels with his line of devotion and his discourses on the Dnashwari. But one certainly takes strong objection to the crude dances by our sisters in the open streets to the greatest amusement of the passerby. It is an improper thing to allow such dances through the streets. The mode of 'Bhakti' as interpreted by the past Saints does not include such things as dances. I request Dadamaharaj through your columns to desist from advising his female devotees to go through the usual dances through the streets. He will thereby avoid unpleasantness in the minds of Hindu youths.—Yours, etc.,

A HARIJAN.

B. P. C. C. Bye-Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I was amazed to read in Saturday's "Chronicle" a communique from the General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee challenging the right of a District Congress Committee to conduct a bye-election to the B.P.C.C. They characterise the announcement of the 'E' Ward District Congress Committee as unconstitutional and boldly make the statement that such nominations should, constitutionally, proceed from the B.P.C.C. Secretariat. I do not know when such a change in the election rules of the B.P.C.C. was effected; but so far as I am aware annual and bye-elections to the B.P.C.C. have always been held by the District Congress Committees concerned. It is only when a District Congress Committee fails to call forth nominations and refuses to conduct elections that the B.P.C.C. interferes. And there is a provision in the rules of the B.P.C.C. to that effect.

In the case in point there is the 'E' Ward District Congress Committee. There are two vacancies on the B.P.C.C. from this Ward. Evidently that Committee has been notified by the Congress House Secretariat to that effect. The Committee calls for nominations and notifies the bye-election. The procedure so far seems to be in conformity with the constitutional provisions followed so far. But the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. come down with a dictatorial firman, cancel the District Committee's

notification and assume the right to conduct the bye-election to the B.P.C.C. I would like to know from these Hitlers under what constitution they have acted in this manner.

Let us take the case of another Congress Committee. The 'F' Ward District Committee was notified that it had to fill up one vacancy on the B.P.C.C. The Committee, I understand, wrote back to say that its finances did not permit holding of a bye-election. There is no further news about the matter. The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. are silent. I am sorry for Mr. Nariman, our Hindenberg, who happens to be President of the B.P.C.C. I do not know whether he is fully aware of what is going on around him in the name of the B.P.C.C. The General Secretaries seem to have assumed all the powers of a duly constituted body.

My purpose in writing this letter is not to discuss the merits of an impossible and hopeless constitution, but just to draw the attention of the public, particularly Congressmen to what is being done in their name in Bombay. The Secretaries, of course, will, I hope, enlighten me on the exact constitutional position in the meantime. So far as I am aware the old constitution does not warrant uncalculated interference from the B.P.C.C. in the normal work of a District Congress Committee. My experience and the knowledge how a damaging report about the recent election scandals was sabotaged, lead me to think that there is something more than is seen on the surface in this affair. What that something is it is for each Congressman to find out, not for me to tell them.—Yours, etc.,

CONGRESSMAN.

Motor Driving In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—Mr. "Namdar" replying in your paper to-day to my letter on this subject does not disclose his identity and so it is difficult to know for whom this nameless knight-errant wants to enter the arena but evidently he has had many prosecutions to his credit and perhaps he is one of those whose number, I have reported.

I never disputed that there are innocent angels amongst the motorists who are made victims of frivolous and, at times, take prosecutions for "disobeying signals" or "obstructing the traffic" and many a time we find our Magistrates finding them in a decent sum on uncorroborated evidence of the police-man who can never sin.

If this nameless defender of the motoring world came out of his veil I can refer him to the efforts made by the W.L.A.A. and his magazine to save him from such harassment.

But I am suggesting prosecutions of those road-devils who recklessly or wantonly defy and break traffic regulations to the annoyance and danger to the pedestrian who has as much, if not greater, right for his safety.

I have three cars in my family and many a time we have received invitations from the police-sergeant for attending the honorary magistrates' court but almost invariably we have found the Superintendent of the Motor Vehicles Department sitting and rejecting such police reports and saving the deserving public from this annoyance.

This Nameless Namdar, while complaining that I have not noted down the "Jay-walkers" whom he contemplates for a dish of dead-mutton—which the Devil himself will not relish—he claims a merit for his own fraternity that I could note the numbers of not more than two dozen offending cars in a single street.

He forgets that while in the first case the "Jay-walkers" don't bear number plates on them, in the latter case it was the result of a few seconds' observation while I happen to pass through the street and I was not on special duty to note down the offenders the whole day round.

I wonder where this gentleman "inconspicuously" finds bitterness and prejudice in my letter unless he is riding on Mr. Wheeler's wheel according to whom Bombay is going to be a deserted city if the speed of his wheel is slackened.

I can have no prejudice against the motorist as I belong to that class though not to the creed of those whom Mr. Nameless Namdar seeks to defend.—Yours, etc.,

M. KAMDAR.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

LATEST LONDON NEWS

(Continued from page 6)

gossips, that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will not be swayed for a moment by "small or unworthy motives." The gibes levelled at him in Mr. Lloyd George's recent speeches, it is explained, were unwise but mild and the merest peccadillos by comparison with what their author can do when he means vituperation with a vengeance. It is safe to assume that the Prime Minister's mind is partly reflected in the current issue of his organ, the "News-Letter."

He is emphatically in favour of enlarging and advancing the social and Imperial programme of National Government for the future. The "News-Letter" welcomes Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion to constitute for executive efficiency an Inner Cabinet with supreme authority, composed of not more than five Ministers free from departmental duties. "Certainly the work of Cabinet Ministers has increased enormously during the past twenty years. It is quite fair to urge that under modern conditions Ministers have no time to think." It is thus easy to read between the lines of this comment that Mr. MacDonald recognises no less than Mr. Baldwin that this Directorate would be immensely strengthened by including Mr. Lloyd George as one of the "Big Five." Mr. Lloyd George would make everything easier if he could bring himself to say in courtesy that he is as ready to serve with or under Mr. MacDonald as with or under Mr. Baldwin.

MacDonald's Future

There is perhaps a further and startling possibility—repeating though in a very different way the transforming decisiveness of the Prime Minister's stroke in the autumn of 1931. Mr. MacDonald does not particularly enjoy, it is stated, the office of Prime Minister as such. He has always preferred the Foreign Office "where his best personal gifts found their highest play." He might, therefore, resolve to relinquish the Premiership to Mr. Baldwin and become Foreign Secretary again. Sir John Simon would of course, hold another great office. Mr. Lloyd George, it is thought, would become either Super-Minister for the Dominions and the Dependencies, as Joseph Chamberlain was in his day, or Minister for Defence to co-ordinate the three Services. Unless he preferred emphatically to be free from all departmental duties as one of the "Big Five" constituting the Supreme Cabinet.

According to a correspondent who discussed the outlook with persons who hold something of a key position between L. G. on the one hand and Ministers on the other, one can say definitely that strong and increasing pressure is about to be put on L. G. to "join up." But nobody knows what his terms would be. L. G.'s friends say that if L. G. decided to join the Cabinet "he would not go in 'blind' and that he was not sworn to the details of his 'New Deal.'" Thus, in other words, it means that L. G. would agree to any plan that promised quick action. However the whole affair seems to be the great idea: to stage an early reconstruction of the Cabinet and then go to the country. The Silver Jubilee is reckoned to be a good election background for the Conservatives, and a General Election, it was thought, may possibly come as early as June, though maybe it will wait till the autumn. MacDonald, it was admitted late last night quite authoritatively and definitely, would have to quit the Premiership and would become simply an Elder Statesman. Sir John Simon would have to choose between the Woolsack and the sack. Runciman would go, I am told, but Neville Chamberlain might remain, not as Chancellor but as a member of an inner Cabinet of five, without portfolio. That would allow of a little more New Deal expenditure. Baldwin would become Prime Minister and L. G. himself be given a post without portfolio. All very fine and nice; but it will take some fixing.

The Diehard Revolt

The third speculation that has been worrying the Cabinet is what will happen in New Delhi and Wavertree. Much depends upon the final decision of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the vote which will be recorded in Wavertree by-election. If the Delhi vote goes against the proposed reform scheme and if Wavertree reduces the Government vote in favour of Mr. Randolph Churchill the National Government will receive a great set-back in its plan in the House of Commons over the Second Reading of the India Bill. It is feared that many Conservative M. P.'s who have so far supported the Government on the India issue are likely to desert either on the vote on the Second Reading or when the Bill is in the Committee. They will be persuaded to take this vote if the Assembly rejects the Bill and if Wavertree gives appreciable support to young Churchill.

Not only that. Serious attention is being paid in official Con-

servative quarters to Lord Lloyd's recent reference, in a speech at Wavertree, to the "Rejuvenation" of the Conservative Party free from "National" Government alliance. This statement is regarded as a new development in the attitude of Conservative critics of the Indian policy and one which cannot be altogether ignored. Differences of opinion have been tolerated on the Indian question, but it is now felt that an entirely new situation is created if these differences are to be used in an attempt to lead the Conservative Party out of the "National" Government. Leading members of the Party describe Lord Lloyd's statement as a declaration of war on the National Conservatives and an attempt to mobilise Conservative support for a return to a purely Conservative Government. The discussions that have taken place suggest in high Tory quarters that much less cohesion will be shown in any such movement than has been displayed towards criticism of the Indian policy.

PAYING IN HIS OWN COIN?

The movement is inspired in some quarters to create a revolt against Mr. Winston Churchill. Consequently two revolvers have broken out in his constituency, Epping Division, in the last two weeks. The Nazeing branch of the West Essex Unionist Association has passed a resolution "deploping Mr. Churchill's consistent opposition to the National Government." The resolution further desires to point out to Mr. Churchill "that the position of the India Defence League in connection with the Wavertree election creates a highly dangerous precedent for the adoption of an independent Conservative candidate in the Epping Division who would undoubtedly now be welcomed by many loyal supporters of Mr. Baldwin and the present government." Of course, Mr. Churchill is taking no notice of these revolts against him.

But I understand that when the Wavertree by-election is over there will be a consultation between Mr. Baldwin, Lord Stonehaven, the head of the Conservative organisation, and Captain Margesson, the Chief Whip. They will consider what is to be done about the "rebel" M. P.s who supported Mr. Randolph Churchill, and about Lord Lloyd and any others who have attacked the continuance of the National Government. They may find it difficult to devise an effective punishment. Captain Margesson is concerned only with a member's conduct in the House. Lord Stonehaven has less power over a member's future than has his local association. It is likely that the court-martial may decide on nothing more severe than a frown.

Bose Sees "Duce"

My correspondent from Rome informs me that when he met Subash Bose two weeks ago he found the Bengal leader in much better health. The sea voyage had done him immense good. Mr. Bose had a long talk with Signor Mussolini to whom he presented a copy of his book "The Indian Struggle." I am told that the Duce expressed great satisfaction in having an opportunity to discuss with Mr. Bose the Indian political situation. His pleasure has been greater still since for the first time he has an opportunity to read and study the Indian question from purely Indian standpoint as given out by Mr. Bose in his book. The Duce believed that a perusal of the book will enable him to overcome some of the prejudices that he had cultivated about India owing to the one-sided nature of his study of Indian problem through official British sources.

I understand that Mr. B. B. Ray Choudhuri, General Secretary of the London Indian Journalists' Association is at present in negotiation with Mr. Robert Barnays, National Liberal M.P. and author of "The Naked Fakir" to arrange for Mr. Barnays to act as the parliamentary representative of the Indian Journalists' Association.

Sympathetic hearings were given to Rev. C. F. Andrews and Dr. Miss Maud Royden on Saturday and Sunday evening at the Indian Students' Hostel in 112 Gower Street and Guildhouse Church respectively when they put the Indian question before their congregations. Mr. Andrews reiterated what he has been saying since he returned from India three weeks earlier. He was glad that Young India was definitely working for the emancipation of the masses of India, forgetting pleasures of life and concentrating all energy and enthusiasm for the service of their country. Dr. Miss Maud Royden narrated her recent experiences in India and told the congregation that Mahatma Gandhi's Village Industries Associations were working for the upliftment of the poor half starved villagers. She gave the reasons which prompted practically the whole Indian nation to reject the present proposals of the National Government for the constitutional advance in India.

NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY PROGRAMME

Mr. Nariman Explains What Happened At Informal Meeting Making Self-Govt. More Complete And Effective

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following statement to the Press re: the formation of Nationalist Municipal Party.

Since some misleading and unauthorised reports have appeared in some papers with regard to the informal meeting of some newly elected Corporators at the Congress House on 2nd February last, it is deemed advisable to issue a brief authentic report in order to acquaint the public with true facts. There was no desire to observe any secrecy with regard to these proceedings and it was proposed to publish a brief report, as soon as the provisional rules, constitution and programme, for framing which a Sub-Committee has been formed were ready.

53 INVITED.

Fifty-three invitations were issued by me including all Congressmen elected in the New Corporation, as well as few others who were likely to hold Nationalist and Progressive views in the affairs of the Corporation. About 24 attended and a few others replied expressing their inability to attend but at the same time sympathising with the move and also consenting to join the party when formed.

PARTY MEMBERSHIP.

The only point discussed at that first informal meeting was whether the party membership should be restricted only to Congressmen signing Congress pledges and creed and wearing Swadeshi or it should be open to all who agree to work together particular Civic programme as agreed upon by the party.

OPEN TO ALL.

One prominent Congressman member strongly advocated the former view, but the rest of them including myself expressed an opinion that the party membership should be open to all Corporators, agreeing to work jointly a progressive civic programme, the primary object being the civic welfare; in order to achieve that objective, it was necessary to have as large a number of members as possible. Congressmen as well as others present, with one exception, agreed to wider membership and were generally opposed to restricting to strict Congressmen alone, though some Congressmen strongly expressed the view that Congress group should, whilst joining the party, keep their separate political identity and not get themselves merged in any other wider group.

SOCIALIST MEMBERS' OFFER.
The three Socialist members also offered their full co-operation in actual work, though at this stage they could not commit themselves finally without consulting their Socialist Party. The result of general discussion was that there was a consensus of opi-

nion that a party consisting of all including Congressmen agreeing to work jointly a particular Civic programme should be formed, bound by strict party discipline in all Civic and Municipal matters but with freedom in non-Civic or political questions. The suggestion of a Socialist member that there should be different 'blobs' or groups associated together on particular occasions without being tied down to strict discipline was not accepted.

SUB-COMMITTEE FORMED.

After having thus decided to form a party on broad basis, a small Sub-Committee was formed to draw up Constitution Rules and Party programme.

I had drafted tentative proposals for consideration and discussion amongst the members present, but these proposals were not discussed at all. These will be considered by the said Sub-Committee. It is not true that at the said meeting any opinion, for or against, was expressed, on these tentative and provisional suggestions, nor did any Congressman criticise them adversely as is wrongly reported in some papers.

It is deemed advisable to publish these tentative proposals also, so as to invite suggestions of them from rate-payers and public. These are subjected to such additions and alterations in the Sub-Committee and finally they come into effect only after the General Body has sanctioned them.

TENTATIVE PROPOSALS.

Following are the tentative proposals referred to above:
The primary aims and objects of the said Party shall be the improvement of the Civic Administration of the City by making it more efficient and economical, with particular attention:

1. To improve, by all legitimate and constitutional means, the present hopeless and stringent state of Municipal Finances.
2. To bring about a complete Indianisation of Municipal Services, and as far as possible to maintain a high standard in Municipal Service in all departments: merits, qualifications and fitness, being the main considerations in making appointments, at the same time taking care that no injustice is done to any particular section, group or individual.

ABOVE COMMUNALISM.

3. To keep Municipal Administration as well as Municipal Executive above the canker of communalism, rate-payers and citizens, as well as all Municipal servants, to be treated on absolute terms of equality, with such special safeguards as may be necessary to secure the interests of and prevent manifest injustice to minorities; without impairing the efficiency, all communities should be

proportionately represented in the services.

4. To strive for an early introduction of Primary and Compulsory Education throughout the City as soon as the finances of the Municipality permit, making ample provisions for instructions in all vernacular languages including Hindi, Urdu, Marathi and Gujarathi according to the particular needs of different localities.

5. To pay particular attention to the needs and amenities of wards inhabited by labourers and poorer or more illiterate section of the population, and provide a drainage and other Civic necessities and Municipal amenities including adequate Medical Relief to the North of the Island on the same basis and footing as in other more aristocratic parts of the City.

WIDEN ELECTORATES.

6. To secure for the Municipal Corporation the power of appointment and removal of the Municipal Commissioner, as well as of all high Executive Officers and do away with nominations, to bring about such amendments in the present constitution as to make the self-Government for the City complete and effective, and to reduce the present franchise and widen the Electorates; also to take immediate steps to make Elections more pure and honest and prevent all sorts of malpractices, including impersonations, sale of voting cards etc.

NO FAVOURITISM.

7. To conduct the Civic affairs and the Municipal Administration in a thoroughly impartial and just manner, with a nationalist and progressive outlook, so as not to show any partiality, favouritism or patronage to any one section, group or individual, and at the same time, show due regard to the religious feelings or sentiments of all castes, creeds or communities there shall be no class or caste distinction in Municipal affairs.

8. To strive for an early Municipalisation of essential public services, such as Tramways, Buses, Telephones, Electricity etc. so as to prevent private profiteering at the cost and sacrifice of the interests of citizens in general.

SUB-GROUPS.

9. For the purpose of more efficient working and in order to cope with the entire vast field of all spheres and departments and activities of Municipal administration, the party may be divided into sub-groups, and each of such minor group may be assigned special subjects such as Committee Standing and Finances, Schools Committee and Education, Improvements Committee and Properties, Health Sanitation and Medical Relief, Public Complaints and Sanitary Rounds and Inspection etc. One of the duties and functions of the last sub-committee, will be to promptly attend to all public complaints by visiting the spot and taking immediate steps to get them removed and redressed.

10. Further, the party shall make every endeavour to see that the Municipal Administration and Executive are pure and free from any corrupt practices, such as bribery or jobbery of any sort.

11. In purely Civic matters and affairs referring to the Municipal Administration alone, the members shall be bound by the majority vote of the party.

- Rules will be framed hereafter for detailed working and procedure to be adopted by the party, including disciplinary action against defaulting members and such other matters as the Executive (Continued on page 10).

Tired?

drink **INSTANT POSTUM** twice a day

Just twice a day... tea the rest of the time as usual. That simple change has helped many people, because Postum contains no harmful drugs, such as caffeine or tannin, which often cause sleeplessness or nervousness when taken in excess. Drink Postum regularly for two weeks and see if you don't feel better.



Postum is economical, and easy to prepare. Made with hot milk instead of water, it is an ideal drink for children.

Try a Cup of INSTANT POSTUM at some of the Better Class Restaurants.



Sole Distributors,
Post Box No. 331,
BOMBAY.

Prof. SEKHAR

has acquired universal fame for the amazing accuracy of his predictions. YOU can learn of these amazing forecasts through his 149 page Book "FULFILLED PREDICTIONS" which will be sent FREE to readers of this paper.

THE GREAT MESMERIST,
ELLORE.

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from Kidney trouble and Bladder weakness have stopped getting up at night, lose pain, nervousness, stiffness, rheumatism, dizziness, lumbago, burning, itching, smothering, acidity and loss of vigor by a Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Sila-tex). Gently soothes, tones, cleans and heals, raw sore kidneys. In 15 minutes Cystex starts purifying your blood, brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your troubles in 3 days or money back. Get Cystex at all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.



for
WORK
and
PLAY

What
would you have
POOR HEALTH
OR
ENERVIN
?

You cannot have BOTH
so
Choose for Yourself

Obtainable at
all Chemists

For particulars:—
Post Box No. 888
G. P. O. BOMBAY.

CLOCK KEEPS WORLD TIME

Czechoslovakian Engineer Applies New Principles In Mechanism

In Karlsbad, Czechoslovakia, lives engineer Tuerner. For years he has been brooding over clocks, particularly clocks that will indicate at any place what time it is anywhere else in the world. He knew that such clocks had been constructed. But they were designed on an incorrect principle. So with all clocks, listen to him: "For four centuries our clocks have been wrong. They have been as wrong as the theories that put the earth in the centre of the universe and made the stars revolve around it. In fact, it is because of these theories that our clocks are wrong. When Copernicus made it clear that the earth turns on its axis from west to east and thus causes day and night he also made it necessary to change the way our clocks run." From this it may be gathered that Tuerner makes the hands of his clock move in a direction opposite to that laid down by the

dition. So beginning at 12 the hands of his clock move from left to right, and from right to left when they reach 6. "At one stroke I solve the problem of world time," he exclaims triumphantly. "It means a revolution in clock construction."

USES A MOVABLE DIAL. Tuerner's clock has a fixed and a moving dial, which latter partially takes the place of the familiar hands. On this movable dial all the large cities, countries and regions are indicated. The fixed dial is divided into twenty-four hours, numbered from left to right. As it turns from left to right it mimics the rotation of the earth from west to east and passes under a fixed indicator. The German Technical High School of Prague thought so well of this new method of building clocks that it has expressed its appreciation in a certificate. New York Times.

ANALYSIS OF J. P. C. REPORT

(Continued from page 6.)

tional integral polity, the Committee do not seek to explain. They likewise do not even recognise the possibility of business-men, land-lords, and university men being returned over and over again from the general constituencies, so that instead of there being a great balance, there would rather be a lack of harmony. They have, likewise, nothing to say with regard to the overwhelming weightage in favour of the European (9,000 per cent.) and Anglo-Indian communities given in the communal award, to the serious prejudice of the majority community all over the country, and the injustice resulting in consequence in cases like that in Bengal.

How Not To Do It

The principle of separate communal electorates is also extended by this Report, to the Second Chambers in the provincial legislatures, wherever they are proposed. Hence, to the already existing communal and racial conflict in this unhappy country, class cleavage is to be added, for which no particular reason has been advanced in the Report. If we view these recommendations of the report in conjunction with the recommendations in the same document as regards the nature and function of the Upper Chamber, which is made indissoluble; if we recollect at the same time the remarks regarding the joint session of the two Chambers, and the procedure relating to legislative and financial measures, the report would be found to be a brilliant example of how not to grant autonomy, or responsible Government.

Small Mercies

On the question of the Franchise for Provincial Legislatures, the Committee have accepted on the whole the recommendations of the Franchise Committee; and the new electorate is shown to be substantially a larger one than what can be expected of such a Committee and in the present circumstances. Though the recommendations of the first Round Table Conference had desired an electorate as large as 25 per cent, and not less than 10 per cent; though the Congress has always insisted upon a simple adult suffrage, the present recommendation makes the total electorate some 14 per cent. of the population of which about 20 per cent. roughly may be women. As against 28 or 29 million men voters, there would be 6 or 7 million women voters.

The basis of the franchise proposed is essentially, as at present, a property qualification (i.e. payment of land revenue, or a rent in towns, or of assessment to income-tax) (129). In addition there are some additional or alternative qualifications, education or service; and special qualifications for women and "Depressed" classes. The committee have made certain modifications of the recommendations of the Franchise Committee in regard to women, particularly in connection with the registration of women, which may be admitted to be more liberal than would be expected from the other recommendations in this report. The Committee are also against Indirect Election in the Provinces: they record their opinion "that in the case of provincial legislatures the balances of advantage at the present moment clearly lies in retaining the system of direct election." We must be thankful even for such small mercies but they are naturally not against the introduction of that system of indirect election in the future absolutely. To those, however, who pin their faith

upon democracy, and particularly on adult franchise as the only means of putting an end to our communal squabbles and class differences, the recommendations must sound very defective, not to say reactionary.

Governor's Powers

Coming next to the Powers of the provincial legislature, the lists of subjects given as exclusively for provincial legislatures to legislate upon, is an extremely narrow one; but even that is made narrower still by the reserve powers of the Governor, the Governor-General and Parliament. Certain subjects the provincial legislatures cannot touch upon; certain others they can only deal with if the Governor-General, or the Governor as the case may be, allows; on certain other subjects, the Governor would have the right not only to introduce his own Acts, or recommend particular measures to his legislature; but retains the power to assent to, refuse assent, or reserve a measure for the Governor-General or Parliament. They have permitted slight modification of the proposals in the White Paper, so far as measures affecting the religion or religious rites or usages of the people are concerned. In this the White Paper had required the assent of the Governor-General before such a measure could be introduced in the Provincial Legislature, but the Committee has been convinced that the legislation of this kind is such as ought to be introduced only on the responsibility of Indian ministers. Certain reservations, however, have been made on this seemingly liberal view of the matter; and the more so that they declare: "we regard this discretionary power (Governor's power to assent to bills or refuse assent) is a real one to be used whenever necessary."

Power Of Purse, A Misnomer

With regard to legislative as well as financial proposals the supreme authority and extraordinary powers granted to the Governor are shown at their best. In the annual proposals for appropriation of revenue, certain very important items of expenditure are to be excluded from the vote of the legislature. Interest and sinking fund charges, payment in regard to certain salaries, for example of Governor, Ministers of the Governor's personal staff, of Judges and Judicial Commissioners; expenditure certified by the Governor, or that required for the discharge of duties laid by the Constituted Act on the Secretary of State; salaries and pensions payable to certain members of the public services, or to their dependents and expenditure in connection with the excluded areas. This forms, in many an important province, the bulk of the provincial expenditure; and if the same is taken out of the purview of the provincial legislature, the latter's powers of the purse become a misnomer.

The most regrettable of these exclusions is that in regard to salaries of the Ministers, and the most burdensome that in connection with the salaries of public services. If this proposal holds the field, there can be no hope of any real retrenchment or economy in provincial administration.

In the same spirit are couched proposals contained in paragraph 150 with regard to cases of conflict between the two chambers and the mode of solving such conflicts.

The more one studies these proposals, the more they appear to justify the belief that the authors of the report never intended that even a beginning should be made of responsible Government in India.

DRIFT OF EAST AND WEST

"M. G." Approves Of Andrews' Suggestion To Avert It

In the book reviewed on another page, Mr. C. F. Andrews raises what is probably the most fundamental of all the problems involved in the future relations of East and West. Within two years, we may remind ourselves, India will be brought by aeroplane within two days of London—that is to say, it will be considerably quicker to travel from England to Calcutta than from England to New York. Within a generation farthest Asia should be no more inaccessible than some parts of Europe are to-day. What effect is this shrinkage in the time-scale of transport which seems imminent likely to have on the social and political relations of the continents, notably on the relations between India and ourselves?

Can we view the future without anxiety? "I can see a great danger," writes Mr. Andrews, "that East and West—each concerned with its own immediate interests—may drift farther and farther apart." That would certainly be a paradoxical result of improved communications. But, granted a continuance of the present lack of sympathy between East and West—the basic misunderstanding—granted an India standing fast in her ancient ways and only using Western "progress" for what she can get out of it, granted an England as ignorant and contemptuous of Indian ways of thought as she has often been, it is as likely a result as any other. "There are many great bitternesses hard to control," adds Mr. Andrews. To avert the chance of any such tragic divergence there is no remedy beyond the obvious and difficult one—the building up, whether by the large public acts of statesmanship or the small touches of individual friendliness, the little casual acts of public speech and print, of that background of sympathetic understanding which will be so essential in the future relations of India and ourselves. (Manchester Guardian).

AERODROME AT BHUJ

BHUJ, Feb. 11.
For the convenience of the aviators, an aerodrome has been constructed at Bhuj, the capital of the Cutch State. United Press.

VICEROY AND PRINCES

Tory Paper's Admiration For Bikaner's "Stand"

What is this issue between Viceroy and Princes of which we hear so much in the news from Delhi? Is it not simply this—are the Princes pressing the Government or is the Government pressing the Princes, into the Federal scheme? The point is of vast importance, since the Secretary of State pledged himself not to go forward in the scheme unless he had the support of the Princes, and because its leaders have assured those loyal Allies of the Crown. We have already more than once reviewed the available evidence—the testimony of Major Courtfield in the House of Commons on the 11th December, endorsed in our columns by Lord Lynton—that the pressure has come from the Government through the Viceroy. We have quoted the actual words of Sir Akbar Hydari, Minister to the Nizam, that his Majesty's Government had "slowly and surely pressed us into the Federation," and was "relentlessly holding us to it," and the actual words of Sir Manubhai Menta, Minister of Bikaner: "Large sums would be paid to them only if they entered the Federation." And we have also pointed to the fact that the Princes have not, even now, accepted either the White Paper or the Report of the Joint Committee; but insist on certain conditions "sine qua non," which have not yet been granted.

"BLAND PROFESSIONS." In the light of these elements of the case, let us consider what happened yesterday at New Delhi. We can ignore those flowery compliments and bland professions upon which only those who know the elaborate courtesies of the East will set a true value, and come at once to the resolution, which was passed unanimously on the motion of the Chancellor, the Maharaja of Patiala. The Indian States are ready to accede to an All-India Federation—provided the essential conditions and the guarantees which have been pressed for are included in the Constitution.

The proviso, it will be noted, remains, and moreover, "the Chamber must... reserves its opinion until... the Bill" and the other operative documents are examined in detail. These passages seem to us conclusive evidence that the Princes are not pressing but resisting pressure, and in the only way open to them—by insisting upon conditions which the Government have not yet been

able to grant, and which, presumably, cannot be granted. We desire to touch as lightly as possible upon the painful side of the controversy reopened by his Excellency yesterday when he denied the allegations that pressure had been brought upon the Princes by himself and his officers. At a dinner in Calcutta, on the 19th of December, Lord Willingdon made a similar denial; but he admitted that he had advised the Princes to enter into the Federal scheme "for I honestly and sincerely believe that their entry will be not only to their own advantage but for the benefit of India as a whole." We wonder if an Indian Prince is in a position to distinguish between advice and pressure from such a source. Here, moreover, we see again, not the Princes advising the Government but the Government advising the Princes. And to be entirely frank in this matter, we have heard so much from good and trustworthy friends of the sort of arguments which have been used to the Princes that we are not surprised to hear that these last denials were received in "absolute silence."

"ANOTHER KIND OF PRESSURE"

There was, it is true, an exception to this coldly courteous reserve in the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Prince who (without their authority) led his peers into the situation from which they have ever since been trying to extricate themselves. Let us, then, cite another piece of evidence of another kind of pressure. On March 30th, 1930 the Delhi Correspondent of the Calcutta "Statesman" reported a meeting between certain Princes, including Bikaner, Patiala, Ulwar and Bhopal, and the British Indian politicians, when Pandit Malaviya proposed "a Federal India in which the Princes would have a powerful voice," and invited them—

to accept a self-governing British India as "heir in full to all the rights of the British Crown and Parliament." If Bikaner was attracted by this glittering bait who can blame him? Fortunately the Maharaja of Patiala saw deeper into those cajolements, and we offer him our sympathy and admiration in the stand he is making for his dynasty, his order and the British connection. The disloyal and triumphant demonstration of Congress in the Legislature yesterday might surely warn the Secretary of State, if he were open to warning, how well founded is the resistance of this great leader of the Sikhs to the pressure—or must we call it the advice?—of a Government which seems to lack both his courage and his sagacity. (Morning Post.)

MAGH MELA PILGRIMS BURNED

ALLAHABAD Feb. 11.
Eight persons, two of whom were women, were seriously burned as a result of a fire which broke out yesterday in the grass huts in which the pilgrims lived in Maghela Grounds. A high breeze spread the fire and several huts and shops were gutted. The injured pilgrims came from Bihar.—A. F.

OLD RELICS FOUND IN BHAVNAGAR

RAJKOT, (By Mail)
Some interesting relics of antiquity have recently been discovered in the Bhavnagar State, notably two Copper-plate inscriptions and some engraved slabs of stone. The inscriptions, it is said, are likely to afford new data regarding the obscure period of history, when Kathiawar was a congeries of warring principalities, each bent on extending its frontier at all hazards.—A. P.



A TABLE-SPOONFUL of CONDYL'S to each quart of water... and Oh! What joy for tired and tortured feet. Blessed relief!

The pain goes like magic... the burning disappears... then comes coolness to the feet, and invigoration to the muscles—through the marvellous bracing effect of the active oxygen in Condyl's.

CONDYL'S FLUID

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents:—WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay; INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, Manhar Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay; and FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

16th FEB. 1935

Imperial Cinema

This Is Life
OR
Sajiva Moorti

PICTURE DIFFERENT IN PRESENTATION AND TECHNIQUE
PICTURE WHICH HOLDS MIRROR UP TO NATURE
PICTURE OF EVERY DAY LIFE

EVERY BODY WILL FEEL

"THAT IS ME IN THE PICTURE"

Featuring:—V. KUMAR, B.A., NIRMAL KUMARI, ASHALATA, BHAI CHELLA, ROSHNARA, KUSUM K. PREMI, S. NIVAS M.A., R. D. KANCHAN, B.A.L.L.B. and others of high rank of society.

ROMANTIC—GRIPPING—EMOTIONAL—TRAGIC

SWEETEST MUSIC
EVER HEARD
ON THE SCREEN

Directed by:—S. F. HASNAIN, B.A.,

SHRI SHAKTI MOVIE-TONE'S SOCIAL HIT

(Under the Patronage of His Highness the Maharaj RANA of JHALAWAR)

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON FUTURES DOWN BY SIX POINTS

Delay In Gold Decision Causes Disappointment

FOREIGN ADVICES UTTERLY DISCOURAGING

SUPREME COURT CREATES FURTHER DISAPPOINTMENT

Traders appeared to be very much reluctant to have anything to do with the market as the postponement of gold decision caused unexpected disappointment. In absence of speculative activity demand looks poor. Market easily gives way under liquidation. Easier Stock and Wheat markets helped the downward tendency.

NO NOTICEABLE IMPROVEMENT IN CROSS RATES

Sterling dollar at London opened at 4.88-3/8 and then later eased slightly. Fluctuations were very minor.

SILVER AND GOLD SHOW NO ACTIVITY WHATSOEVER

Chicago wheat opened quiet but later prices eased under Commission Houses selling and liquidation influenced by disappointment over delay in gold case decision.

Argentine linseed opened steady and later prices declined on liquidation and foreign selling influenced by favourable weather reports.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

	New York, Feb 11
Previous closing	12.44
To-day's opening	12.41
Difference	-.03
To-day's closing	12.38
Difference	-.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

	Liverpool, Feb 11
Previous closing	6.75
To-day's opening	6.74
Difference	-.01
To-day's closing	6.74
Difference	-.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May Rs. 248/8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 11

New York Cotton delay in supreme court's decision on gold clause has disappointed traders who were very reluctant to enter market resulting somewhat weaker tendency moreover pre-holiday atmosphere prevailed and demand was poor in absence of any speculative activity prices therefore liquidation orders influenced by discouraging foreign advices.

Trading in May commenced at 12.41 i.e. three points lower than previous closing prices declined on March liquidation and poor country coupled with easier stock and wheat markets with price gradually weakening to 12.37, but market displayed some resistance at lower level on some covering demand.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 11

The following were the opening ranges:

March	(12.41/12.44) 12.35-12.35
May	(12.46/12.45) 12.41-12.40
July	(12.45/12.45) 12.40-12.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 11

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American January	(6.81) 6.79
American March	(6.75) 6.73
Egyptian January	(8.35) 8.47
Egyptian March	(8.49) 8.44

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 11

Silver opened steady at Rs. 61.3 61.8 and 66/14.

Market displayed some activity but enquiry was very limited owing to absence of any stimulating foreign advices closed steady at Rs. 61.4, 61.7 and 66/14.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/1, 35/1/6 and 35/2/6 very little interest was shown by operators who showed general inclination to await foreign market development before committing themselves although some slight improvement was noticeable on steadier franc closed steady at Rs. 35/1.3, 35/1/9 35/2/9.

"GUILTY OF MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE"

Prosecution Contend They Have Proved Case Against Hauptmann

(Special Cable)

FLEMINGTON, Feb. 11.

"The State of New Jersey contend that they have proved conclusively that Hauptmann is guilty of murder in the first degree" declared Mr. Anthony M. Bauck, Assistant Prosecuting Counsel, Mr. Reilly on whom Hauptmann fixed grey, firm, worried eyes suggested that kidnapping was an "inside job" and declared nobody except Betty Gow, knew that the baby

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 11
Liverpool wheat opened steady at March 36-3/4, May 66, July 62-1/4. Some activity prevailed on few buying orders but in absence of any important transactions prices were unable to make any appreciable headway.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 11
Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 93-1/4. Prices eased under commission house selling and liquidation influenced by disappointment over delay in gold clause decision.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 11
Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 12.06. Prices declined on some liquidation and foreign selling influenced by favourable weather reports with price falling to 12.03 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 11

The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (232 5/8 buyers 233 sellers. Steady) 230 buyers 231 sellers. Dull Lead (210 1/8 buyers 210 3/16 sellers steady) 210 5/16 buyers 210 3/8 sellers. Firm Electrolytic Copper (230 to 230 1/2) 230 1/2 to 230 3/4 Glasgow Iron (270) 270

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10 Ceylon Pekoe (2 1/2) 1-3 3/4 Ceylon higher (0-10) 1/2 0-10 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (217 3/8 paid sellers) 217 3/8 sellers Dull Jan-Feb (221 sellers) 221

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/16 paid value) 6 3/8 paid buyers April-June (6 3/4 paid buyers) 6 3/4 paid value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (212 1/4 sellers to 211 3/4 sellers) 212 1/4 seller Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (209 5/8 sellers) 209 5/8 sellers Linseed La Plata Jan (215 1/4 paid sellers) 215 1/4 sellers Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (unavailable).

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Wheat May Bombay, Feb 11 10-30 p.m. 4 8 6
Linseed May 6 14 0
The tone was quiet.

RAIN TO CONTINUE IN KASHMIR

Poon, Feb. 11.

A western disturbance caused widespread rain in Baluchistan and local rain in Sind. CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL: Karachi three-quarters inch; Jacobabad half; Harnai, Kalat, Dalbandin, Nokkundi, Panjgur quarter each.

FORECAST: Rainfall will continue in Baluchistan extend and increase in Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir and will extend into Punjab. Local falls of rain will also occur in Sind and Rajputana.—A. P.

Colaba Observatory

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-2-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.46 inches. Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.4 degrees 8.4 (above normal) Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.7 degrees 3.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 8 p.c. Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 93 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (10) the whole sky cloudy eq. 10 trace.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 11-2-35

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.7 deg. F., mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Depression In Stock Exchange

SHARP SETBACK IN GILTEDGED

Railways Firm

NEW YORK VERY DULL

(SPECIAL CABLE)

Stock Exchange political fears, week-end failures in commodity markets, further postponement United States gold clause decision combined to produce depressing effect.

Gilt-edged securities especially suffering sharp setback.

Railways and Courts, however, firm former on increase Southern preferred dividend from three per cent to four per cent and latter on appeal suit result.

Commodities pepper nominal, no dealings but numerous documents presented and met.

Rubber steady despite posting another firm. Tin sustained sharp setback owing Pool withdrawing support.

New York opened steady and then turned very dull.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 11

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday Jan 31 299 1/4
Friday Feb. 1 299 1/2
Monday Feb. 4 299 1/4
Tuesday, Feb. 5 299 1/8
Wednesday, Feb. 6 298 3/4
Thursday, Feb. 7 298 3/4
Friday, Feb. 8, unchanged.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 11

London Stock Exchange was quiet and featureless in absence of any enquiry gilt-edged securities were neglected three and half was quoted at 298-1/2 i.e. five shillings lower than previous closing.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.88-3/8 and then eased to 4.88-3/11 subsequently there were not much fluctuations.

April-June at 74.21 and thereafter remained rather steady but eventually rose to 74.31, although again eased to 74.21.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (291 7/8) 293 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (211 3/8) 210 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (213 1/4) 213
4 per cent Funding Loan (210 3/8) 210 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (2108 1/4) 2107 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (2118 1/4) 2117 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Home Stores 1 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-9) 28-9
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 7/8) 4 7/8
Hydro Electric (20 3/7) 20 3/7
Musical Industries (34) 33-6
Prinching Johnson (20 3/4) 20 3/4
Imperial Chemical (27 3/7) 27 3/7
Imperial Chemical Ord (20 1/2) 20 1/2
Woolworth New Ford (20 1/2) 20 1/2
Realisation 1930 (20 8/7) 20 8/7
Imperial Tobacco Ord (28-3) 27-4 1/2
University Ordinary (28-3) 27-4 1/2
Ford Motors (21 3/4) 21-3
Cables and Wireless (6-3/4) 6-7/8
British American Tobacco (20 1/2) 20 1/2
Camera 'A' (28 1/8) 28 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (28-3) 27-4 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (17 1/2) 17-1/2
Distillers (23-10) 23-6
Bredford Dyers (9-9) 9-6
British Celanese (24 1/2) 24 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (67-3) 67-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-3 1/2) 49-3 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (255) 255
L M S Ford (218 3/4) 219 3/4
L N B R Defd (26 7/8) 26 7/8
Southern Dutch (222 1/2) 223 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent (2139 5/4) 2138 1/4
London 'G' Stock (294 1/2) 294 2/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (285) 282-6
Goddard New (191-3) 191-3
Moldan New (76-10 1/2) 76-3
Sub Nigel (24-6) 24-6
Spring Mines (185) 190
Union Corporation (146-3) 146-3

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY

To Be In Close Touch With Sir Samuel Hoare

The "Pioneer" writes:—

A message from our London correspondent states that Sir Malcolm Hailey has hastened to London at the express wish of the authorities of the India Office, having cut short his East African tour.

It is believed that Sir Malcolm will remain in close touch with Sir Samuel Hoare in the immediate future.

Govt. Glad That Puppet Show Has Begun

Sure Of Favourable Verdict On J. P. C. Scheme In Upper Chamber

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

To-day both the Houses of Central Legislature had their sittings.

The atmosphere of the Upper House is in general so frigid that even the fact of its being the opening day did not attract more than four persons to the public galleries. Nor were the Assembly members attracted except Mr. Bajoria who too did not find anything of interest beyond five minutes.

But to-morrow begins the debate on the J. P. C. Report which will last altogether for three days. Some members are beginning to wonder if there could be a sufficient number of speakers to take advantage of the full three days secured by their zealous President, Sir Manekjee Dadabhai. If this proves to be the case Sir Manekjee may wisely adjourn the sittings by lunch time giving how ever a full day's debate on the third day.

AMENDMENTS GALORE.

As in the Lower House so in the Upper Chamber there have been a crop of amendments some complementary, but others rival to each other. But the Progressive Party of Lala Ramsarandas Das has managed to forge out a common formula adopts the Congress formula so far as the Communal Award is concerned and that, as for Provincial and Central Reforms, it declares that the Scheme proposed is unacceptable and must be replaced by one which confers real powers to India. The fact that under the new Constitution the Council of State will have co-equal powers with the Assembly even in the matter of Money Bills may, however, demoralise the forces of opposition, so that all the amendments to the Government motion will fall down like a pack of cards.

IMPATIENCE OF MEMBERS.

How long such a Council is to continue? An answer to this question voiced to-day, elicited no direct reply from Sir Fazl Hussain who could not understand the impatience of the members.

back on them. What he was arguing was that the declaration of a Minister with the assent of the Government behind it was just as valid, just as strong, just as effective as anything that could be put in the Preamble.

Sir Thomas Inskip said: "Put your Preamble as high as you like and it is only efficacious or valid until Parliament chooses to reverse it—and so with Sir Samuel Hoare's declaration. That will be binding on this Government and every Government that succeeds it, until a Government comes along—and I hope it never will, having regard to our continuity of policy—and says we are not going to be bound by what the Secretary of State said in 1935."

LANSBURY INTERJECTS

Mr. Lansbury interjected: That is the whole point.

Sir Thomas Inskip replied: It is, and I am glad that Lansbury has grasped it. The whole point is that Sir Samuel Hoare's statement has not only had, but was intended to have the same importance and is to be treated with precisely the same respect as if Government had put in the preamble.

Mr. Lansbury replied: The point raised, not by us, but by Indians and British and Indian statesmen in the House and outside, is that nothing is binding unless embodied in an Act of Parliament.

Sir Thomas Inskip said: Sir Samuel Hoare's declaration must be accepted and was intended to be accepted as fully as binding as the preamble and whether you put it into the preamble or only into the statement of Government, both are binding only as long as any Government does not change its mind.

EXTRAORDINARILY DIFFICULT Sir Thomas Inskip proceeded that he could not quite understand the view being taken that this should be inserted in the preamble. He did not take that view and thought it would be extraordinarily difficult to frame suitable language in regard to the nature of Dominion Status which it was intended to confer on the Indian people and put it into the formal framework of a preamble.

HIS POINT They were both equally binding in honour, because they were both made to the people of India as a pledge, a promise or a declaration of policy, whatever the House liked.

It is believed that Sir Thomas Inskip said that he was not arguing whether or not we should go

J. P. C. DEBATE IN COUNCIL OF STATE

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

Government circles are happy that the Council of State Session has begun so that they may have a favourable verdict on the J. P. C. As Government commands a majority of the House, they can carry any resolution they like and the chances are that Mr. Yamin Khan's resolution favouring the acceptance of the J. P. C. scheme will be adopted. The question that has interested the members is as to what procedure should be adopted by the movers who were asked to meet in a conference and decide if possible on one proposal instead of the various amendments.

STRAIGHT VOTE PREFERRED.

It is understood that the Opposition Leader favoured all amendments being dropped and a straight vote being taken on the Government motion. This course did not appeal to the pro-Government members who wish to oblige the Government by voting for the acceptance of the J. P. C. Report instead of merely adopting the Government's colourless motion wanting the House to discuss the Report.

RIGHT PROCEDURE.

The question now remains as to what order the Chair will observe in putting the rival amendments to the vote of the House. It is agreed that the Congress formula of rejection should be first voted. Fair debate requires that there after to the House, thereby giving a chance to the Upper House to express its views on the opposition adopted by the Assembly but Mr. Yamin Khan is reported to be anxious to have his amendment put second in preference to others so that by its sure acceptance all the other proposals may automatically ruled out.

Thus even though the verdict of the Council of State is not in doubt the procedure to be followed in conducting the debate has given the Elders some moments for anxiety and they will await with interest the decision of the Chair in the matter.

NARIMAN EXPLAINS MUNICIPAL PARTY'S PROGRAMME

(Continued from page 8)

tive Committee may deem necessary.

After the formation of the above party, it is also intended to start well organised Rate-payers' Association to enable the citizens to take more interest in Civic affairs and also to bring pressure of public opinion to bear on the proceedings of the Corporation.

There should be one Central Rate-payers' Association with branches in each ward and the Municipal party within the Corporation should work in close co-operation with the said proposed Rate-payers' Association, outside; these two bodies, one from within and other from without, should work in close co-ordination and take concerted action, the object of both being the betterment of the City and general welfare of all the citizens.

APPEAL TO RATE-PAYERS Thus by practical constructive and laborious work, at the close of next three years, the elected members should be able to render a good and satisfactory account of their stewardship. But to bring about this desirable object, it is necessary to have an army of sincere, whole-time, devoted, voluntary workers, who are prepared to sacrifice both time and money in service of the City, and thus justify the parental title they have proudly assumed. Part-time leisure-hour, careless and irregular attendance, simply with a view to register their presence in the Roll-call will not do.

I feel confident that the high hopes entertained of the new Corporation will be fulfilled beyond the expectations of most critical and exacting rate-payers.

EVENING-UP OF COMMITMENTS

Scattered Long Liquidation In New York

TECHNICAL POSITION STRONG
Gold Clause Decision Postponed

Bombay, Feb. 11

There was scattered long liquidation and evening-up of commitments prior to the Gold decision on Saturday resulted in a small decline in cotton prices.

It was announced by the Clerk of the Supreme Court that no decision would be given on Monday, but well-informed circles expect it to be announced on the 18th inst. in view of the Court adjourning thereafter for a recess.

It is now generally believed that the Gold decision will have no material effect as it is confidently anticipated that the U. S. Government will immediately take steps to counteract adverse decision. Thus in the near future there will be no important price movement. Trade reports are discouraging but heavy liquidation has improved the technical condition of cotton markets.

Bombay, Feb. 11

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless. Operation consisted mainly of evening-up of commitments over the week-end and possible gold judgment on Monday. There was scattered liquidation in the New Crop months which resulted in a small decline in prices.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York market opened at a decline of one point with May 12.45. There was some trade buying which improved prices by 2 points from the opening level and May was quoted 12.47 which was the highest level for the day. At this level there was some long liquidation which resulted in a decline of 3 points and May was quoted 12.43 which was the lowest level for the day. Distant deliveries were weak and the market closed at a net decline of 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 12.60c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a loss of one to two points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.60c. per lb.

REUTERS WEEKLY REVIEW

The uncertainty with regard to the gold clause issue brought business almost to a standstill. Scattered accounts were evidently closely liquidated on Saturday's decline with business since limited to routine trade or light professional operations with the undertone ruling steady in the absence of selling pressure from the south.

Hearings before the senate agricultural committee, investigating export outlets, were much discussed, with traders awaiting more definite developments.

Brought soil conditions in the southwest and the (unusually) cold weather delaying farmwork in some sections with the latter probably reducing boll-wealth in hibernation aroused some comment, but interest is at present focussed on Washington. The spot markets were quiet and prices were seemingly securely anchored to Government loan values. The goods markets were quiet with reports of increased Japanese competition undercutting domestic prices attracting attention.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with May 6.77 on Saturday. There was some trade and local buying which was offset by small hedge-selling and London selling. The session was featureless except some Bombay straddle reversing of new crops. Prices fluctuated within a range of 2 points and finally closed at a rise of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised 6 points at 7.11d.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. At the close March was quoted 5.98. May 5.99 and July 6.00.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was improved demand in this section on better Alexandria advices. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 5 to 7 points and spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 8.88. Uppers futures were steady and closed at a rise of 5 points while spot cotton prices were raised 6 points at 7.75d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was active with improved demand. There was a marked absence of any offerings and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 8 to 21 points while Ashmouni futures advanced 22 to 18 points.

UNCERTAINTIES ACT

A Liverpool firm writes: "Some of the uncertainty which has been hindering operations in cotton recently has been removed by the above announcement, and probably the effect would have been greater but for the existing doubts regarding the outcome of the Gold clause litigation. It should also be mentioned that

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 11

The local silver market was fairly steady and no operators are inclined to cover a portion of short sales as it is rather risky to remain short at a difference of Rs. 3. There is no knowing about reduction of import duty and the market is heavily short. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 15 3/4 while Montreal silver market closed on Saturday at a rise of 30 points for July while March option was 10 points down. The gold market was fairly steady following a rise of one penny in London price. There was scattered buying in the local market and in view of delay in the gold clause decision the market likely to remain featureless.

Ready silver	Rs. a. p.
1st settlement	61 7 0
2nd settlement	61 9 0
Ready gold	35 1 0
1st settlement	35 1 0
2nd settlement	35 2 0

ANIMATED APPEARANCE OF STOCK EXCHANGE

Voluminous Speculative Turnover

Calcutta, Feb. 8. Messrs. Bhagwanlal Navanani and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

JUTE

Our market presented an animated appearance throughout the session of the period under review Friday being a holiday. There was a voluminous turnover in speculative as well as investment scrips. The outstanding features were Fort William, Fort Clinton, Lawrence, Standard, Landsdowne, Orient and other scrips. Fort William jumped up to 420 from 390 during the week's trading. Fort Clinton went up to 770 from 740. Landsdowne rushed up to 240, Nahati 265, Orient 235, Standard 430, Dalhousie 462, Lawrence 610, Kelvin 700, Goupreux 860. The manufactured goods market, though dull on the whole, was steady as the shipment figures were satisfactory and the stocks in local mills showed a considerable decrease. A fair amount of overseas demand was in evidence. The pending decision about the "Gold clause" has for the time being checked the advancement in hessian prices but the cotton and concrete markets are very healthy. We presume after the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. on the gold clause case the markets will go up, the statistical position everywhere being very sound. The trend is upward and there is hardly any disturbing factor except the one abovementioned which can arrest the further hardening of prices in Jute shares. The market has shown a strong resistance to lower prices which is a sufficient indication of the side the wind blows. The speculative counter Howard except up to 66 1/4 to close in the vicinity of 65/10. The lowest touched during the week was 61.8. Kamahatthy and Kankar up to 685 and 558 the close being 430 and 600 Auckland were done at 292, Alliance 465, Anglo-India 558, Albion 318, Budget-Budge 400, Balvedere 480, New Central 460, Delta 478, Caledonian 600, Kinnison 790, Cheviot 268, Ballyva 228, Barmore 228, Champandy were quoted around 227 India 750, Ganges 482, Union 535. In Ten-Rupce denomination shares Clive were firm in the region of 29/4, National 29/4, Birla 18/10, Agarapada 27 Hukumchand 16/4, Mena 5/8, Northbrook 35/8, Bance 32/12, Nuddea 7/4, Sorah 23, Presidency 6/12, Waverley 3/8, Craig 2/8, Hessians closed at 9/8, Raw Jute 33/8.

COTTON

There was weakness in this section. Dunbar were reported at 134. Kesora 4/4. COAL. There was continued activity in this section especially the Macneille group. There was a big jump in Hurralidh and West Jamuria Coal. The former were taken up to 19/12 and the latter 12/4 but the close was decidedly weak Hurralidh quoting 18/4 and West Jamuria 11/12. Exportable were inactive around 39/6. New Beerboom 69 Dhemo main were done upto 12/4. Mundulpur at 8/8. Burra-pur were weak around 14/8. Sendra 15/8, Bhulanbarore 10/4, Nazira 8/8, Adith 4/12, Ranegunj were done at 34/12. Standard 30 Amalgamated were quoting 24.

MISCELLANEOUS

There was more doing in this section and business resulted at hardening prices. B.I.C. ord. changed hands in fair numbers at 2/14, Britannia Baicuits at 9/6, Inan Jones at 2/10. In Electric power share, U. P. were done at 162. Benares, 15/4, Muttra 11/8. Bengal Telephone has buyers at 18/12. Upper Juma and Upper Ganges hovered round 13/4. In Engineering group Indian Iron were steady round 8/4, Bengal Iron 4/10. Indian Standard Wagon 70 Burn and Co. ord. 316. Sugar Section was decidedly weak and ruling rates were lower than those quoted last week. Cawnpore were done at 37. New Savan 13/8, Balamrump 19/12, Carew 21, Samastipur 11/8, Rhotas 10/4, Bharat 6/15. Basti were reported at 252. Burma Corporation were easy round 6/2. Midnapore Zemindary were done at 76/8, Bengal Paper at 105.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb. 11. Castor-seeds Mar. delivery: Opening Rs. 35/10; Lowest Rs. 35/2; Closing Rs. 35/7. Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 42/8; Closing Rs. 43/2. Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 45/3; Lowest Rs. 45/1; Closing Rs. 45/14. Cotton-seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 24/14; Highest Rs. 25/2; Lowest Rs. 24/10; Closing Rs. 24/15. Firm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Feb. 11. 3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 98/2 3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98 1/8 4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 110/5 4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 110/4 5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8 5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1933/63 Mysore 110/4 5 1/2 per cent 1935 Mysore 120 5 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102/2 6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 101/1 3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/2 4 per cent 1943 108 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/4 5 per cent 1939/44 107/14 5 per cent 1940/43 109/2 5 per cent 1945 101/2 5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8 6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 108/8 4 per cent M Deb 1974 108 5 per cent M Deb 1959 115/5 6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8 6 per cent K P T 1956 126/8 1 1/2 per cent H I 1 1987 108

Note.—The market displayed holid-ay appearance 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened today at Rs. 98 1/8 and declined to Rs. 98. At this level there was some buying which improved prices to Rs. 98 1/2. The turnover was small and the market was dull and featureless.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Feb. 9. May 1.93 plus 01 July 2.01 plus 01 September 2.08— December 2.15 plus 01

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb. 9. February 12.04 plus 03 March 12.09 plus 04 April 12.19 plus 04

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 9. May 0.93 3/8 plus 5/8 July 0.90 3/8 plus 1 1/2c September 0.88 3/4 plus 1 5/8c

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Feb. 11

Ready Javas Rs. 13 Shipment Jan Rs. 3-12-6 Shipment Feb-March Rs. 3-12-6 Shipment April-May Rs. 3-12-6 Shipment July-Sept Rs. 3-14 Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3-15 Kesar Rs. 14 Saraya Rs. 13-10 Purabpuri Rs. 13-7 Java Spot Rs. 50

SHARE BAZAR

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR CASH SHARES

Bombay, Feb. 11. There was no forward trading today in the local Share Bazar but the cash section was firm with active demand. There was scarcity of sellers and regular dividend giving shares were in demand. Central Bank shares came in business at Rs. 48, while New India shares were in demand at Rs. 51. Tata Steel Second Preference shares were quoted at Rs. 174 and Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 135/5. Imperial Bank shares were quiet at Rs. 1625.

CAWNPORE SUGAR

Cawnpore, Feb. 9.

Marhwarah	8 9 0
Pachrukhi	8 9 0
Pertabpur	8 9 0
New Savan	8 10 0
Sarayan	8 7 0
Ghahly	8 12 0
Basti	8 10 0
Ram Khetan	8 9 0
Luxmiganj	8 6 0
Padrauna Local	8 4 0
Sawa	8 6 0
Nawabganj	8 5 0
Savan (Indian)	8 6 0
Khadda Local	8 4 0
Khadda	8 10 0
Motipore	8 12 0
Bahia	8 10 0
Khatkuiyan	8 8 0
Sitalpur	8 4 0
Captainganj	8 7 0
Chitauri	8 5 0
Tamkoti	8 3 0
Harkua	8 12 0
Bahia	8 10 0
Dehri	8 12 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales. 1934-35 1033-34 Receipts to date 3809000 6246000 Receipts yesterday 7000 10000

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 7th Feb. In full-pressed Bales 9-23-5 This year 1,943 129,045 Khandesh 661 36,333 Central India 661 35,993 Barsi and Nagar 711 19,343 Hyderabad-Gaonani 3,318 167,341 Berar 875 36,405 Central Provinces 7,508 444,290 Total Omras 2,674 81,019

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY. Bombay, Feb. 11. Since 1st Sept. In full-pressed Bales 9-23-5 This year 1,943 129,045 Khandesh 661 36,333 Central India 661 35,993 Barsi and Nagar 711 19,343 Hyderabad-Gaonani 3,318 167,341 Berar 875 36,405 Central Provinces 7,508 444,290 Total Omras 2,674 81,019

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 11th day of February 1935. Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 7th Feb. In full-pressed Bales 9-23-5 This year 1,943 129,045 Khandesh 661 36,333 Central India 661 35,993 Barsi and Nagar 711 19,343 Hyderabad-Gaonani 3,318 167,341 Berar 875 36,405 Central Provinces 7,508 444,290 Total Omras 2,674 81,019

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 11

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market was expected to open at Rs. 251 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened weak at Rs. 248/8. All offerings were absorbed by offices and export houses. Later on prices improved on buying by professional operators. The undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but the market opened quiet at a decline of one point. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 249/12. The market finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 249/8 Broach J/A Rs. 248 Omra March Rs. 226 Omra May Rs. 225 Bengal March Rs. 147/8 Bengal May Rs. 148/4

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb. 11 Extra Spine Sup Fine EG Good M G— Bengal U P ... 157 153 149 146 Punjab ... 157 153 149 146 Rajputana ... 157 153 149 146 Omra No. 3 ... 237 234 228 227 C P No. 1 ... 253 250 247 243 C P No. 2 ... 244 241 238 234

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Feb. 11. 88 Kotak & Co Amraoti 2 on 88 Narshi Nagshi Mahesh 233 3/4 129 Narshi Nagshi Adilabad 27 1/2 on 11 Premji Harji Pused 235 56 N Rajaram Karanja 6 on 100 Arjan Khimji Sallu 4 on 50 Saroopchand Pruthiviraj Belari 265 50 Topogadkar Sindh/American 27/4 73 Barshi Mill Kankanada Old 146 Narshi Nagshi Khangan 5 on 56 Saroopchand Pruthiviraj Manavadar 220 34 Saroopchand Shirpur 231 1/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 11. Old New Bengal Superfine ... 164 Bengal Fine ... 153 Bengal P.G. ... 151 Sindh-Punjab Fine ... 151 Sindh-Punjab F.G. ... 150 Wardha-Ring ... 218 Nagpur Savner ... 250 Pandhurna ... 256 Yeotmal ... 256

STOCK CHANGE TO REMAIN CLOSED

Settlement Passes Smoothly

The February settlement is expected to pass off smoothly but in view of voluminous business which needs more time, it is decided by the Board of Directors to keep the market closed on Tuesday.

It is understood that the Board will take some steps to restrict overtrading under rule 174 and 193.

Arvi	...	236
Ellichpur	...	234
Amraoti-Berar	...	230
Khamgaon	...	232/34
Mulkapur	...	229/31
Khandesh	...	206 226/28
Balasahi	...	229/31
Burwah Sanavad	...	236
Punjab/American	...	294
Punjab/American mix	...	309
Cambodia	...	319/324
Miraj/Sangli	...	229/31
Compta Good	...	239
Baghat	...	384
Busoga	...	381
Junja	...	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY. Bombay, Feb. 11. Since 1st Sept. In full-pressed Bales 9-23-5 This year 1,943 129,045 Khandesh 661 36,333 Central India 661 35,993 Barsi and Nagar 711 19,343 Hyderabad-Gaonani 3,318 167,341 Berar 875 36,405 Central Provinces 7,508 444,290 Total Omras 2,674 81,019

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 7th Feb. In full-pressed Bales 9-23-5 This year 1,943 129,045 Khandesh 661 36,333 Central India 661 35,993 Barsi and Nagar 711 19,343 Hyderabad-Gaonani 3,318 167,341 Berar 875 36,405 Central Provinces 7,508 444,290 Total Omras 2,674 81,019

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 11th day of February 1935. Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 7th Feb. In full-pressed Bales 9-23-5 This year 1,943 129,045 Khandesh 661 36,333 Central India 661 35,993 Barsi and Nagar 711 19,343 Hyderabad-Gaonani 3,318 167,341 Berar 875 36,405 Central Provinces 7,508 444,290 Total Omras 2,674 81,019

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 11th day of February 1935. Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 7th Feb. In full-pressed Bales 9-23-5 This year 1,943 129,045 Khandesh 661 36,333 Central India 661 35,993 Barsi and Nagar 711 19,343 Hyderabad-Gaonani 3,318 167,341 Berar 875 36,405 Central Provinces 7,508 444,290 Total Omras 2,674 81,019

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 11th day of February 1935. Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 7th Feb. In full-pressed Bales 9-23-5 This year 1,943 129,045 Khandesh 661 36,333 Central India 661 35,993 Barsi and Nagar 711 19,343 Hyderabad-Gaonani 3,318 167,341 Berar 875 36,405 Central Provinces 7,508 444,290 Total Omras 2,674 81,019

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 11th day of February 1935. Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 7th Feb. In full-pressed Bales 9-23-5 This year 1,943 129,045 Khandesh 661 36,333 Central India 661 35,993 Barsi and Nagar 711 19,343 Hyderabad-Gaonani 3,318 167,341 Berar 875 36,405 Central Provinces 7,508 444,290 Total Omras 2,674 81,019

DECREASING BIRTH-RATE THREATENS EXISTENCE

Race Problem Before Europe To-day

The decrease in the birth-rate is a phenomenon which goes along with the progress of a nation; this fact, has been duly observed in ancient and modern history, as well as to-day. The phenomenon of the decrease of the birth-rate in a nation has always some constant and some variable causes due to external accidental circumstances.

Amongst the external phenomena which accompany the partition and the increase of infecundity in a nation, some have internal causes and some external. From the external the easiest to observe is certainly the abandonment of the land.

TRAGIC EFFECT.

In the pre-war Europe the depopulating of the land had already started and had been duly observed and studied; but the phenomenon of the infecundity of a nation has only been revealed in all its tragic power after the war.

The war, awakening Europe from pacifism showed us a terrible sorrow, if the graves continue to surpass the cradles in number. The learned men, specially in France and in Germany had denounced the danger but, amongst the political men, Mussolini was the first, in his speech made in 1926, to show the terrible danger threatening not only Italy but all the nations of the white race.

The primacy of the European civilization in the world, subordinated naturally to the continuation of the European races, is put in danger by the races

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1935

REGD. NO. B. 1663

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Indian Delegate To Geneva Insulted

Police Demand Jamnadas Mehta's Passport And Examine His Papers

According to a private letter received by Mr. A. Subba Rao, the Bombay Editor of the "United Press" from Geneva, quite a sensation has been created in the League of Nations circles at Geneva over the treatment accorded by the Geneva Police to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Indian Workers' Delegate in the last International Labour Conference, who was invited to attend the recent meeting of the Governing Body of the Conference to place the case of the Indian Railway Workers on the question of the application of the Washington Hours Convention on Indian Railways.

It is understood that the police visited in the early hours on January 24, the hotel Berina and woke Mr. Mehta from bed and demanded his passport which they examined at great length. All his papers were also examined in the same manner. Mr. Mehta could not understand the officiousness of the police and protested against it.

This incident has perturbed League circles who consider the police action as an insult to a Delegate. Accordingly the International Labour Office has lodged a vigorous protest to the Chief of Police and an explanation is awaited.

It is understood that Indian circles connect the above incident with the fact that Mr. Mehta travelled from India with Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, the latter being his co-passenger in the steamer M. V. "Victoria" which sailed from Bombay on January, 10.—United Press.

MATCHES LIABLE TO CONFISCATION

Further Amendment To Matches (Excise Duty) Act

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.
A Government of India Notification states:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 18 of the Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Matches (Excise Duty) Order, 1934, namely:—

In the said Order, after clause 34 the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

34-A (1) Matches, splints and veneers in respect of which breaches of the Act or of this Order have been committed shall, together with the boxes, packings or wrappings thereof, be liable to confiscation, which may, without prejudice to the provisions of section 15 of the Act, be adjudged subject to the provisions of clause 32 by the Collector:

Provided that when adjudging confiscation, the Collector shall give the owner an option to pay in lieu of confiscation, such fine, not exceeding one thousand rupees as he thinks fit.

(2) Articles of which confiscation has been adjudged under sub-clause (1) and in respect of which the option of paying a fine in lieu of confiscation has not been exercised shall be sold, destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Collector may direct.

(3) Before matches confiscated under sub-clause (1) and ordered to be disposed of in a manner admitting of their passing into consumption, or matches to be returned to the owner on consequence of the exercise of the option conferred by the proviso to the said sub-clause are removed from the official control, the Collector shall, if the matches do not bear proper banderols, cause to be affixed thereto proper banderols, which, if he so directs, may be affixed over the manufacturers' label.—United Press.

Mysore New Trade Commissioner In London

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, Feb. 11.
Mr. T. V. A. Easwaram, Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District will be appointed the trade Commissioner for Mysore in London in succession to Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Sahab who retires from service in September 1935.

LORRY'S DASH AGAINST TREE

Four Passengers Reported To Have Been Killed

NAGPUR, Feb. 11.
Four passengers were reported to have been killed and several others injured when a motor lorry attempting to avoid a collision with a buffalo dashed against a tree with great force. The lorry was proceeding to Amraoti from Ellichpur in Berar.—A. P.

ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH VOTERS' LIST

Move For Prosecuting Jubbulpore Municipal Secretary

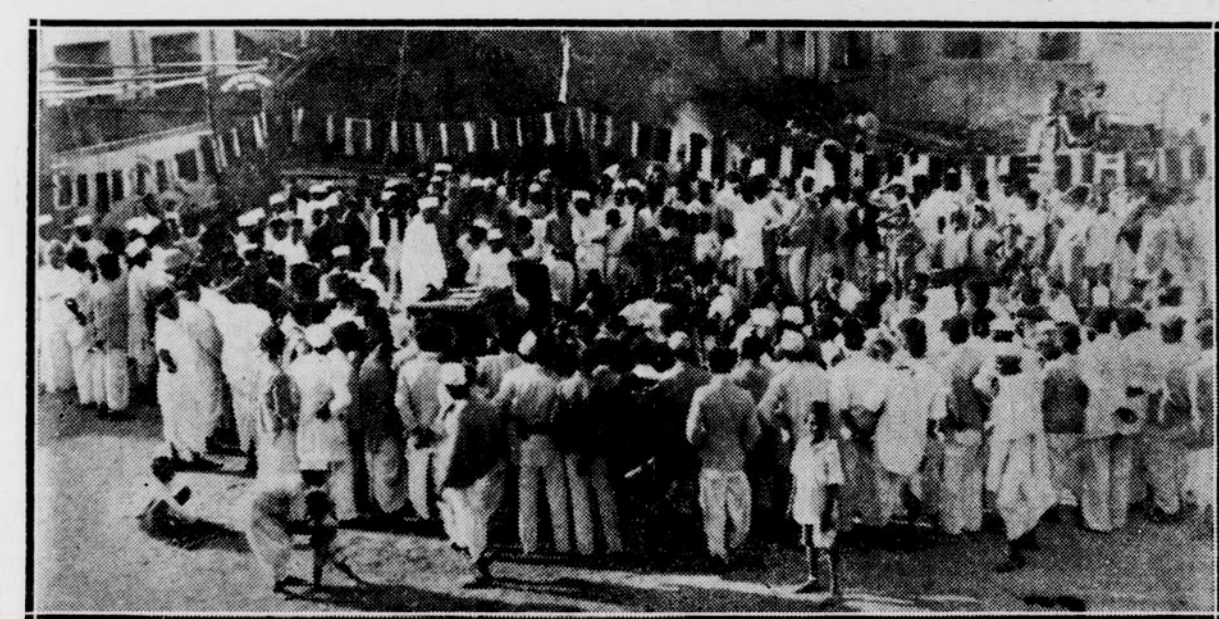
JUBBULPORE, Feb. 11.
Dr. T. B. Sarvate, ex-Municipal Councillor of Jubbulpore, has moved an application in the court of the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, requesting him to obtain the sanction of the Local Government for prosecuting Mr. Chiranjil Lal Sharma, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore, for tampering with the voters' list of the Jubbulpore Municipality and preparing a new one and thus depriving thousands of the qualified taxpayers from their elementary right of franchise.—United Press.

ALLOT MORE DAYS FOR BUDGET DISCUSSION

MADRAS, Feb. 11.
A representation has been made to the President of the Legislative Council, by Mr. P. V. Krishnaya Choudhury requesting him to make necessary arrangements for allotting more days for discussion of grants during the Budget session of the Council. The member points out that at present discussions do not cover all the demands and since the number of days allotted is in sufficient some items are generally guillotined.—United Press.

Anti-Award Meeting At Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, Feb. 11.
A well attended meeting was held last night in the Pan Elindu Pawan Temple and passed a resolution condemning the Communal Award and demanding its immediate abolition. A representation condemning the Communal Award signed by hundreds of citizens, including several pleaders and leaders representing schools of Hindu thought has been forwarded to the Government.—A. P.



Seth Jamnalal Bajaj addresses the gathering at the inauguration of the Industrial Home and Hindi classes at Dadar on Sunday morning.

Assembly Can Discuss But Govt. Will Decide!

GRIGG ENLIGHTENS SATYAMURTI ON SALARY-CUT RESTORATION POLICY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.
Attendance was thin when the Assembly met to-day after the three-day recess. Mr. Abdul Aziz (Punjab Official) who was nominated in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Nawab Muzaffar Khan took the oath.

FLIGHT OF GOLD
Sir James Grigg replying to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena said that approximately 27,500,000 fine ounces of gold left India between September 22, 1931 and January 12, 1933.

Mr. Mohanlal: "Has not all this gold come from the villages?"
Sir James: "That opinion rests on no statistical basis."
Mr. Mohanlal: "How much of this gold went to England?"
Sir James: "I cannot say at all."
Mr. Mohanlal: "Do Government propose to impose a duty to prevent the export of gold?"
Sir James: "I do not propose to give in advance notice of their intentions."

RULED OUT OF ORDER
Mr. Mohanlal put a further question comparing the weight of gold looted by Mohammed Ghazni and that exported from India but the President ruled the question out of order.

A.I.V.I.A. & GOVT. CIRCULAR

Mr. Asaf Ali asked if which reference to Government's confidential circular dealing with the Congress All-India village industries association, Government were prepared to help the Association.

The Home Member declared that he had nothing to add to his recent reply in the Assembly.
Mr. Satyamurthi: "Has the Home Member seen Gandhi's statement made after the debate and were Government prepared to alter the position?"
Sir Henry Craik said that Government would take the statement into consideration.

Mr. Satyamurthi: "Was the Secretary of State's statement in the House of Commons that Government would take steps against the Association if used for political purposes made with the consent of the Government of India?"
Home Member: "I don't remember seeing the statement. If the Hon. Member puts the question on paper, I will examine it."
Mr. Satyamurthi: "Has any correspondence passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State of India after the debate?"
Sir Henry Craik: "I don't think so."

"GOVT. PLEDGES & SALARY CUTS"

Mr. Satyamurthi asked a short notice question relating to the restoration of salary cuts.

restoration of salary cuts.
Sir James Grigg replying said that the cut was being restored according to the pledges given by his predecessor. The Government of India fully intended to present a balanced budget for the coming year but the early announcement was necessary to enable the Railway budget and the Provincial Governments' budgets to be framed. The Assembly would have an opportunity of discussing the matter while voting on demands for grants.

WHAT ABOUT TAX PAYER?

Mr. Satyamurthi: "What about pledges regarding relief to the tax-payer?"
Mr. Satyamurthi: "Did Government consider the desirability of restoring cuts only for persons drawing salaries below Rs. 200?"
Sir James Grigg: "No (?) because pledge was categorical." (message mutilated here).
Mr. Satyamurthi: "Did Government consider the desirability of reducing postal rates, salt tax, and other relief when they found the budget position improved?"
Sir James: "The cut had priority."

Mr. Satyamurthi: "Did they take legal opinion on the question whether they have a right to anticipate the verdict of the House in respect of the Budget?"
Sir James: "The constitutional position is quite clear."

INSPIRE OF ASSEMBLY VERDICT?

Mr. Satyamurthi: "Are Government advised that they can restore the cuts despite the verdict of the House?"
Finance Member: "The House will have an opportunity of expressing an opinion. The Government would then decide what to do."

Sir Mohamad Yakub: "Will Government also restore cuts in grants to educational institutions?"
Sir James: "The pledge refers specifically and categorically to Government services."

Mr. Pant: "What is the additional expenditure involved in the restoration of the cut?"
Sir James: "Taking Civil and Defence services as a whole ninety-two lakhs. The railway budget is also about the same."
Mr. Pant: "Will Government raise the minimum taxable limit imposed owing to financial stringency?"

WAIT TILL THE 28TH

Sir James: "I must ask the Hon. Member to wait till the 28th.—A. P."

PANDEMONIUM IN MEETING

Rival Parties Exchange Hot Words Following Congress Walk-out

NAGPUR, Feb. 11.
Confusion and uproar marked the proceedings of the public meeting held last night in the Town Hall to condemn the Communal Award, with Mr. M. G. Chitnavis as president. The speakers included Sir Harising Gour and Dr. B. S. Moonje.

The trouble started when one speaker criticised the Congress policy in the Assembly, to which Mr. P. K. Salve (Congressman) objected. After the Congress viewpoint regarding the Award had been placed before the audience, another Congressman insisted that those desiring to remain neutral should be allowed to record their votes when the resolution was put to the vote. The President refused their request and Mr. G. D. Dhavle (Congress) sought permission to move an amendment of the original resolution expressing approval of the Congress policy in regard to the Communal Award.

About 20 Congressmen walked out of the meeting as a protest against the refusal of the President to grant permission.
Confusion then followed, with the exchange of hot words and elbowing between rival sections, which continued till the end of the meeting. As the speakers were frequently interrupted by the hostile faction, the President took the vote on the original resolution which was adopted unanimously.—A. P.

KURUNDWAD OBSERVES HARTAL

SANGLI, Feb. 9.
As a mark of protest against the animal sacrifice that is being done at the great Yagna that has commenced to-day at Kurundwad all the shops in the locality have observed complete hartal.
Leaflets expressing public sense of disapproval at the intended animal sacrifice on the remaining days of the sacrificial ceremony were distributed throughout the place.—A. P.

ALLEGED CYCLE THIEF ARRESTED

Police Recover Dozen Cycles From Lucknow And Cawnpore

LUCKNOW, Feb. 11.
The local police claim to have succeeded in arresting the thief believed to have been responsible for the series of cycle thefts in Lucknow and Cawnpore recently. It is understood that the police have already recovered more than a dozen stolen cycles from different parts of the two cities.

An interesting feature common to all the cases of theft is that the thief not only made over receipts for amounts stolen by him from cycle dealers for cycles sold out to them, but also gave them copies of his photograph, presumably in order to obviate suspicion.—A. P.

School-Children Must Be Taught "National Unity"

BUT CORPORATION SCENTS POLITICS IN MR. NARIMAN'S DEMAND

What is National Unity?
This thorny question was discussed on Monday by the Municipal Corporation but the councillors were not in a mood to put correct interpretation thereon.

The question arose from a resolution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation dated 28th February 1927 in which the Schools consider the desirability of drawing up a simple set of lessons in elementary hygiene and national unity to be taught in Municipal Primary Schools and submit a report on the same to the Municipal Corporation for their approval. Again on 22nd December 1931 a similar resolution was passed.

"NATIONAL UNITY"

The Schools Committee pleaded their inability to give a cut and dried report on the question of "National Unity" and said in their report:—"As to the lessons to be written on the question of 'National Unity' the Committee submit that the task is fraught with various complications which it will be difficult to remove. The individuality of the teachers is a very great factor in teaching such a subject. However desirable it may be to inculcate such an ideal in our schools, it is not possible to get it done with advantage by a set of prescribed lessons". In another report, the Schools Committee, however pro-

mised to submit another report independently on the subject.
NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT
Mrs. Shuffi Tyebji moved to adopt the report. Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment to send the report back to the Schools Committee and ask from that body full report in regard to the curriculum on "National Unity".
Mr. Nariman regretted that the Schools Committee had not submitted report on "National Unity" although so many years had already passed. He thought that the young boys and girls should have training in "National Unity" from their childhood through the medium of books.

Mr. Govindlal Shival seconded the amendment.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND POLITICS!

Mr. M. N. Talpade opposed the amendment and asked as to what Mr. Nariman meant by "National Unity". He refused to make municipal institutions for teaching politics and said "National Unity" was the question which was not easy to be taught to the students in the Municipal schools.
Mr. A. Soares and Mr. R. A. Gole sympathised with Mr. Nariman but they submitted the question itself was so complicated that it was difficult for the Schools Committee to tackle.
The amendment was put to vote and declared lost. The original proposition was carried.
The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

WOMEN DUPED BY CLEVER TRICK?

Poona City Police Arrest Insurance Agent And His Friend

POONA, Feb. 9.
The City police have arrested two men named L. Wagh and G. G. Karlekar on a complaint lodged by two women, Ramabhai and Bhide. It is alleged the accused cheated the former of about Rs. 21,000 and the latter of about Rs. 8,000.

Wagh, it is stated, opened business premises in Narayan Peth as an Insurance Agent. In this capacity he got to know Mrs. Ramabhai and in course of time started to borrow small sums of money from her all of which he repaid with interest. After thus gaining her confidence he took larger sums from her.

When the due date came Wagh put off payment by showing the woman Post dated cheques for sums of Rs. 500 and over given him by Karlekar. Karlekar is a clerk in the College of Agriculture and inquiries revealed that he has only Rs. 45 in the bank.
The woman getting suspicious complained to the police who had them arrested.—A. P.

UNJUST TO HINDUS

M.L.C. Declares "Award" Is Anti-National

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.
That the Communal Award was anti-national, anti-democratic and glaringly unjust to the Hindus was the burden of the speeches delivered at a public meeting held at the Albert Hall last night. The meeting was called in conformity with the direction of the Working Committee of the Congress Nationalist Party. Mr. J. N. Basu, M.L.C., presided.

Mr. Basu said the Communal Award if given effect to would extend communal divisions to the Service and the Judiciary and the standard of public endeavour through legislatures or outside would deteriorate.
They could not let the implant-

CAN'T APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

Allahabad High Court Dismisses "Leader" Applications

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.
Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bennett delivered judgment to-day, dismissing the applications of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Chief Editor of the "Leader", Mr. Krishnaram, printer and publisher of the paper and Mr. Kapildev Malaviya, Advocate praying for a special leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the High Court's order convicting them on a charge of contempt of court for publication in the "Leader" of an article written by Mr. Kapildev Malaviya criticising the High Court Judges.—United Press.

SARAT BOSE'S RELEASE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

The Delhi Session of the Council of State opened to-day with Sir Maneckji Dadabhai in the chair.
During the question hour replying to Mr. Jagadish Banerjee regarding the release of Mr. Sarat Bose Mr. Hallet, the Home Secretary, stated that the question of Mr. Bose's continued detention is examined every half year under the provisions of Regulation III of 1913. The Government of India had very recently examined the case and do not consider that he should be released at present.

As regards putting him on trial the Home Secretary drew the attention of Mr. Banerjee to the Preamble of Regulation III, which prescribed that the cases coming within the purview of Regulation III are those in which trial is not contemplated.—United Press.

ing of such disruptive tendencies go unchallenged. Mr. J. N. Gupta (retired I.C.S.) M.L.C., Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Mr. N. K. Basu, M.L.C. and Mr. Abhis Samad, M.L.C. also took part in the meeting. The official resolution of the Working Committee of the Nationalist Party condemning the Award was passed.—A. P.